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INTERNATIONAL

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TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Fair. Temp. 45-55. Tomorrow: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55. Tuesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55. Wednesday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55. Thursday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55. Friday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55. Saturday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55. Sunday: Partly cloudy. Temp. 45-55.

6,27,739

PARIS, TUESDAY, MARCH 21, 1972

Established 1887

Brezhnev Urges Improved Links, Pacts With U.S.

By Robert G. Kaiser

MOSCOW, March 20 (UPI)—In a major foreign policy speech, Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev said today that the United States and the Soviet Union could and should improve relations by reaching new, mutually advantageous agreements.

Mr. Brezhnev expressed suspicion about what really went on when President Nixon visited China last month, but he said subsequent behavior of both China and the United States could dispel suspicions.

"The future, perhaps the near future, will show how matters stand," he said, apparently referring to Mr. Nixon's scheduled visit here beginning May 22.

Mr. Brezhnev spoke at the opening session of the 15th Soviet trade union conference, in Moscow. His address, reviewing all the major concerns of Soviet foreign policy, seemed to summarize the Soviet Union's position on the eve of the Soviet Union's first real summit conference in 13 years.

"We approach the forthcoming Soviet-American talks from businesslike, realistic positions," Mr. Brezhnev said. "We are fully aware of the importance of the state of Soviet-American relations for the life of the people of both countries, as well as for the entire international situation, for its further development in the direction of lasting peace or in the direction of growing military danger."

Advantageous Cooperation
"That is why we consider it our duty to find such fields in the relations between the U.S.S.R. and the United States that would make it possible without retreating from the principles of our policy, to establish a certain degree of mutually advantageous cooperation in the interests of the peoples of both countries and the strengthening of universal peace."

All of those quotations from Mr. Brezhnev's speech are from the English translation prepared by Tass, the government news agency.

Mr. Brezhnev ended his speech with the offer to do business with the Americans, but earlier he used tough language to outline hard-line Soviet positions on Vietnam, the Middle East and the need for West Germany's ratification of the treaties with Poland and the Soviet Union.

His language on the West German treaties seemed especially strong and likely to provoke reaction in kind in Bonn. The Soviet leader said that "in the final analysis" the choice now facing the West German parliament on the treaties "is a choice between a policy of peace and a policy of war."

Mr. Brezhnev's speech contained no big surprises, but it did provide the first thorough Soviet statement on major international issues in many months. It also filled several gaps, most notably by providing the first authoritative Soviet analysis of Mr. Nixon's trip to China.

On this point, the party secretary repeated that Moscow welcomed normalization of Sino-American relations, "but the assessment of the present contacts between Peking and Washington depends on the basis on which they are being undertaken."

Noting the secrecy that surrounded Mr. Nixon's talks in China, Mr. Brezhnev said that "the Soviet Union will be glad to see the results of these talks."

Community's relations with the rest of the world, including the Communist countries. They also talked about trade relations with the developing countries and with the industrialized ones, particularly the United States and Japan.

The ministers did not attempt to formulate a consensus view on any of these topics. It was later explained that the talks were at this stage merely exploratory.

Nevertheless, the ministers did agree that trading relations generally with the rest of the world should be intensified and improved.

The ministers, in two and a half hours of talks, also discussed preparations for the October summit of the 10 nations, but no decision was taken about whether a "working group" should be set up to take care of all preparations between now and the autumn. No decision on this point is expected for a few weeks.



ONE OF THE VICTIMS—An elderly woman injured in Belfast bombing yesterday is given first aid by firemen and civilians while waiting for an ambulance to arrive.



AND STILL ANOTHER—Paratrooper trying to comfort a young girl who was injured in the bomb explosion.

Makarios Predicts 'Disaster' If Bishops Make Him Resign

ATHENS, March 20 (UPI)—Archbishop Makarios has told the Greek Orthodox Holy Synod that if he stepped down as Cyprus president, it would lead to "national disaster." But he said he would be obliged to do so if the synod's ruling bishops insist.

In a letter delivered to the synod yesterday, he said: "My resignation would lead to the dissolution of the government of Cyprus and to national disaster."

He was replying to the three bishops' request 18 days ago that he give up his public office because, they said, holding it runs counter to the spirit of the church. Copies of the archbishop's letter were delivered by the Cyprus Embassy in Athens to newsmen today.

"The Holy Synod's demand... especially at times of such gravity for the nation, may be considered as contempt for the people and would provoke bitterness among church followers, with unfavorable repercussions on the church," President Makarios said.

"Obligation to Accept"
The archbishop, who has been president of Cyprus since it gained independence from the British in 1960, told the prelates he did not agree with their decision, but "should you wish to insist on your recommendation, I would consider it my obligation to accept it."

The 58-year-old president began his letter by accusing his bishops of not adhering to church rules governing synod meetings.

Some Fled Nearby False Alarm Bomb Blast in Belfast Street Leaves Six Dead, 146 Injured

BELFAST, March 20 (AP)—Terrorists today lured Belfast civilians into a death-trap blast that blew six persons to pieces, two of them policemen, and injured 146 in Northern Ireland's worst carnage this year.

The death toll climbed higher when a sniper in Londonderry killed a British soldier with a bullet through the stomach during a riot. Three other soldiers were wounded in a Londonderry bomb blast.

In Belfast, the victims of the huge bomb explosion, many of them women, were strewn about in blood and rubble on Donegal Street. A policeman wept as surgeons on the sidewalk performed emergency amputations.

Ambulances rushed screaming wounded to hospitals from the downtown street, which had been packed with noontime shoppers.

"Among the people we got into ambulances was a child that I'm sure was dead," a rescue worker said.

Two of the dead were garbage collectors and one was an automobile driver. Doctors said some of the wounded lost eyes and others were badly mutilated.

False Warning
The 100-pound bomb, planted in a truck in front of a Protestant newspaper office, exploded 10 minutes after terrorists falsely warned people to flee neighboring Church Street, police said.

Crowds rushed into Donegal Street, where the bomb awaited them.

"This was a deliberate attempt to kill innocent people," a police spokesman said. "The people who planted it must have known that people were being evacuated into its path."

The explosion swelled Northern Ireland's death toll in 31 months of terror to 255. This year alone 77 persons have been killed.

"I saw a huge ball of red fire rushing up the street followed by a pall of smoke," a witness said. "There was a huge blast, and people were thrown all over the place."

An office girl from the Belfast Newsletter, the main Protestant newspaper, said she fled from cuts on her arms. "Glass flew everywhere, and part of the ceiling came down."

The blast flattened the truck it was planted in and wrecked the shop fronts of Donegal Street. Young girls and boys working at a nearby factory were among the injured.

Two More Bombs
As troops and police pulled victims from the debris, two more bombs rocked central Belfast. They ripped through an antique shop and an electrician's office, sending smoke clouds over the city.

First reports said they injured no one.

Police did not immediately speculate publicly who the bombers were, but suspicion naturally centered on the Irish Republican Army.

The two policemen killed were Bernard O'Neill, 36, a Catholic father of two, and Ernest McAlister, 31, a Protestant father of a baby girl.

Both were off-duty police radio operators who had volunteered to help patrol the city center as part of lightened security after the Abercorn restaurant bombing earlier this month. That blast killed two girls and injured 136 persons.

Worst Since December
Today's bombing was the worst since 15 persons, including three children and four women, were killed at McGurk's Bar in Belfast last December.

In Dublin, meanwhile, three IRA leaders escaped assassination attempts from bombs mailed to them.

Sean MacStiofain, chief of staff of the IRA's militant Provisional wing, suffered slight burns to his hands and face when a parcel exploded as he was opening it.

Cathal Goulding, chief of staff of the rival IRA wing, the Marxist Officials, dismantled a bomb sent to him and detonated it safely.

Irish Republic Riot
MONAGHAN, Ireland, March 20 (Reuters)—More than 1,000 angry republican sympathizers fought pitched battles with troops and police early today after an abortive attempt to secure the release from jail of three guerrilla suspects.

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DISASTER SCENE—Rescue workers and soldiers working amid the debris of the bomb explosion in central Belfast yesterday. The bomb had been left in a parked truck.

And More Economic Aid for Ulster London Plans Easing of Internment

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, March 20 (UPI)—The government today made public for the first time the broad outlines of a three-point plan aimed at bringing peace to Northern Ireland.

Reginald Maudling, the Home Secretary, told the House of Commons that the package would include:

● A permanent, active, guaranteed place for Roman Catholics as well as Protestants in the Ulster government.

● Some relaxation of the internment policy that is now holding indefinitely 1,877 persons without charge or trial.

● "Massive" economic aid for the depressed Ulster region.

Mr. Maudling did not, however, probe of Londonderry's "bloody Sunday" ends, report expected in two weeks. Page 2.

seal out how these principles would be applied. The details will not be revealed until after Prime Minister Edward Heath meets Wednesday with Brian Faulkner, Prime Minister of the

Protestant-dominated Ulster regime.

Ironically, Mr. Maudling's disclosure came as he was insisting that he could not tip the government's hand until Mr. Faulkner's visit had ended. Moreover, the three principles have become so familiar from press discussion here that most of the House seemed unaware that the package was receiving its first public blessing from the government.

Mr. Maudling was direct and unequivocal about Catholic participation and large-scale economic support. He was curiously indirect on the internment question, an issue that all Catholics insist must be faced if their leaders are to enter into any talks over Ulster's future.

The home secretary said that everybody wanted to see a "run-down" of internment. However, he continued, the government does "not want to see the gunmen official privately confirmed on the streets of Belfast."

This formulation implied that some of the interners are not "gunmen" and that they will thus be released. A high government official privately confirmed that Mr. Maudling had chosen his words with care and had meant precisely this.

Troops to Stay
On other demands raised by some Ulster Catholics, Mr. Maudling showed no bit of any give. The soldiers in Ulster are United Kingdom soldiers, he said, and Ulster is part of the United Kingdom. Therefore, he argued, troops cannot be withdrawn from their own country. This point, he said, was often misunderstood in the United States. An ap-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

EEC Foreign Chiefs Welcome Brezhnev's Offer of Dealings

By David Haworth

BRUSSELS, March 20 (UPI)—Common Market foreign ministers meeting here today with their counterparts from the four applicant countries welcomed the latest by Soviet Communist party leader Leonid Brezhnev which hinted that there could be closer relations between the EEC and the Communist trade bloc, Moscow.

Speaking to a trade union congress in Moscow, Mr. Brezhnev said that Communist relations with the EEC would depend on the extent to which Common Market members recognized the reality of Communism.

This was taken to mean, in Brussels, that the Russians may finally agree to recognizing the Common Market—something they are always rejected—in return, the six would do business with Communism as a group instead of through the present bilateral trading arrangements that the Western countries have with the Soviet bloc countries.

No official statement was issued by the EEC today because of uncertainty about the exact wording of Mr. Brezhnev's declaration but the reaction here was clearly favorable.

Earlier in the day, the 10 foreign ministers discussed the com-

Nixon Backers Called Protected From Probes

By Robert D. McFadden

NEW YORK, March 20 (UPI)—The Nixon administration is accused in a Life magazine article of having "seriously tampered with justice" in San Diego to protect highly placed campaign contributors and friends of President Nixon from criminal prosecutions over the last two years.

The magazine said that in a nine-month investigation it had learned that "the administration has in several instances taken steps to neutralize and frustrate its own law-enforcement officials" by squelching investigations, delaying prosecutions and other means.

This was done by the administration "in an effort to protect certain of its most important friends." Life said in a cover story, entitled "How the Nixon Administration Blocked

Justice." The story is in the current issue, dated March 24. Named in the allegations were officials of the White House, the Justice Department and the Internal Revenue Service; the U.S. attorney for the Southern District of California; two major San Diego fund-raisers for Mr.

White House directs drive to discredit Anderson, ITT memo. Page 2.

Nixon's election campaign and the former mayor of San Diego. The Life article, written by Denny Walsh and Tom Flaherty, associate editors of the magazine, was the second investigative report in recent weeks linking the administration and San Diego, site of the 1972 Republican National Convention.

Jack Anderson, the columnist, earlier had charged that a Justice Department anti-trust suit against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. had been settled out of court in return for a pledge of hundreds of thousands of dollars to help meet convention expenses.

Cite Three Cases
The magazine's report, made public last night, charged that administration officials had intervened in three cases. These involved C. Arnold Smith, a self-made San Diego multimillionaire who has been a close friend and supporter of Mr. Nixon since his first campaign for Congress; John Alessio, a real-estate speculator who owns horse and dog tracks, runs a legal bookmaking operation in Mexico and is in jail for income-tax evasion, and former Mayor Frank Curran, who was cleared of a bribery charge a year ago but was de-

feated in his race for a fourth term last September. The magazine said that its investigation had disclosed the following:

● Harry Steward, the U.S. attorney for the Southern District of California, who had been appointed by Mr. Nixon in 1969 on Mr. Smith's recommendation, "squashed" an investigation of Mr. Smith and several other San Diegans in 1970. At the time, the magazine said, a federal organized crime strike force was "putting together a case" charging them with "conspiring" to violate federal tax laws and the Corrupt Practices Act.

The investigation was said to have been triggered by a \$2,968 contribution that was allegedly funneled illegally to Mr. Nixon's 1968 campaign fund through a company controlled by Mr. Smith. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Sen. Kennedy Not Included

Five Democratic Candidates Get Secret Service Guards

By Robert M. Smith

WASHINGTON, March 20 (NYT)—Secretary of the Treasury John B. Connally has ordered Secret Service protection for five Democratic candidates for the presidency. The protection, which began this morning, does not include Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, whose brother Robert was assassinated while campaigning in 1968.

In response to a question, Martin R. Pollner, director of

The Treasury's Office of Law Enforcement, said that Secretary Connally had decided to provide protection for these candidates: Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama, Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota and Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

Mr. Pollner said the candidates had been notified, and during private meetings last week were informed of the details of their Secret Service details. The candidates were told that the job of the agents is solely to protect them, not to assist their staffs in advance work.

At about \$190,000 to \$200,000 a month for each candidate, the protection authorized by Mr. Connally will cost roughly \$1 million a month. The Treasury department pointed out that the candidates might be given protection later, depending on the course of politics and the priorities.

Wounded With Kennedy
Mr. Connally, who was wounded by John F. Kennedy's assassin in 1963, had to make the ultimate decision whether the slain President's youngest brother was eligible for the law.

Mr. Connally received a recommendation from an advisory commission made up of the four Democratic and Republican leaders of Congress and a public member, Thomas R. Kuchel, a former Republican whip in the Senate. They recommended that Mr. Kennedy be given protection, who was preferred by at least 5 percent of those surveyed in either the Harris or Gallup Polls or for "unannounced candidates" scoring at least 20 percent.

Mr. Kennedy fell into a third category—that of announced non-candidates. He has filed affidavits in several states that he was not running.

Sen. Mike Mansfield, the Senate Democratic leader and a member of the advisory commission, said that Sen. Kennedy has given protection because the public thinks he is a candidate.

Kennedy to Campaign
"Richard C. Dwyane, Sen. Kennedy's press secretary, has said that Mr. Kennedy will not campaign for the Democratic nomination for President.

Muskie Seeks Boost Today From Illinois

CHICAGO, March 20 (Reuters)—Sen. Edmund S. Muskie campaigned today for a big win in tomorrow's Illinois Democratic primary, a victory that would add impetus to his bid in the vital Wisconsin primary in two weeks.

Perhaps as many as two million Illinois voters will provide the answer to the question raised by last week's Florida primary: how badly was Sen. Muskie hurt nationally when he jumped in fourth with 3 percent of the vote?

With Gov. George C. Wallace the victor in Florida, and Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey and Sen. Henry Jackson not in the Illinois primary, Sen. Muskie's goal is to win an impressive vote against Eugene J. McCarthy in a popularity contest.

The Maine senator also hopes that Illinois voters will boost his hopes by voting for candidates pledged to him as national convention delegates. Sen. Muskie's drive for delegates is being hotly contested by Sen. George McGovern.

Both are fighting for only about half of Illinois' delegate strength—some 90 of 160. Mr. Muskie is challenging Mayor Richard J. Daley, in Chicago, so neither entered later than "uncommitted" delegates controlled by the mayor are expected to draw most votes.

With a bloc of about 80 delegates, Mayor Daley will again be in a key position in the convention to influence the choice of the Democratic nominee for President.

California's Ban On Death Penalty Wins Court Test

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI)—The U.S. Supreme Court refused today to block a California Supreme Court ruling abolishing the death penalty in that state.

Court observers in California said the decision could mean that the 103 men and five women under death sentences in California could not be re-sentenced to death even if the U.S. Supreme Court ultimately reversed the California ruling.

California's attorney general, Evelle Younger, asked the U.S. Supreme Court late last week to stay the California decision pending the U.S. high court's ruling on the death penalty, which is expected this month.

The California court ruled 5-1 that capital punishment violates the state's constitutional prohibition against "cruel and unusual punishment."

U.S. May Sell Greece 2 Squadrons of Jets

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—The sale of two squadrons of U.S. Phantom jet fighters to the Greek military government is being negotiated by Joseph J. Sisco, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, told Congress today.

Mr. Sisco said the purpose of the sale and a requested 50 percent increase in U.S. military aid is to strengthen Greece as a NATO ally.

4 Ga. Prisoners Die

CLAYTON, Ga., March 20 (UPI)—Four prisoners died of smoke inhalation and a fifth was hospitalized Saturday after a smoldering fire in bedding supplies in the Rabun County Jail. Sheriff Marley Cannon and his wife, Lorena, awakened at 8 a.m. by the shouts of prisoners, freed inmates in two front cells, but were unable to reach the others.

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RHODESIAN CHROME—Black demonstrators at Burnside, La., picket as a ship carrying chrome from Rhodesia enters the small port. The shipment was the first to arrive in the United States since the United Nations imposed its embargo on Rhodesia in 1968.

Some Dockers Shun Chrome

Rhodesia Cargo Stirs U.S. Boycott

NEW ORLEANS, March 20

(Reuters)—Workers today began unloading a 25,000-ton cargo of Rhodesian chrome ore despite a walkout by some dockers who refused to handle exports from that country.

The ore is the first consignment to arrive from Rhodesia since the government lifted in January an embargo on chrome imports from Rhodesia.

Capt. Harlan Hall, president of the Burnside Terminal Co. at Burnside, 30 miles up the Mississippi from New Orleans, said the Argentine vessel Santos Vega, carrying the ore, docked there early today. The unloading is scheduled to be completed tomorrow.

Orders From New York
Capt. Hall said members of the International Longshoremen's Association refused to unload the ship on orders from union headquarters in New York.

The I.L.A. said it was supporting a United Nations embargo on imports from the white minority regime in Rhodesia.

Capt. Hall said the unloading was being done by members of the National Union of Operating Engineers and by casual

laborers who are normally employed when I.L.A. members are not available.

"On a ship of this nature we don't use many I.L.A. men, probably no more than a dozen altogether," Mr. Hall said.

About 13 operating engineers were being used on each shift, around the clock, he added.

Mr. Hall said, "Everything is going according to normal."

About 30 students from the predominantly black Southern University at Baton Rouge, La., staged a demonstration at the port yesterday but dispersed when it became clear the Argentine ship would not dock until today.

Auto Prices Might Rise \$755

U.S. Experts Urge Changes In Car Safety, Pollution Law

By Richard Witkin

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT).

A government technical committee urged yesterday that serious consideration be given to easing automobile pollution laws and changing some auto-safety rules due to take effect by 1976.

In a report prepared for the Office of Science and Technology, the group, estimated that the rules, as they now stand, would add \$755 to the retail price of the average car.

The inch-thick study, entitled "Cumulative Regulatory Effects on the Cost of the Automotive Transportation," represents more than nine months' work by a 16-member committee.

Its chairman is Lawrence A. Goldmann, 49, a New Yorker who obtained a doctorate in applied science at Yale and joined the government in the Johnson administration after a successful career running an electronics company.

The Office of Science and Technology, which asked for the study, is an agency responsible to Congress. It is headed by Edward R. David, who is also President Nixon's science adviser.

Air Quality

The committee argued that national air-quality standards could not be attained in many urban areas in the specified 1975-1977 time period even if automobile exhaust-emission controls were enforced as now written.

The study team warned that such enforcement would cost \$63 billion more than the benefits it would bring in the decade from 1978 through 1983.

The committee especially questioned the need for expensive safety air bags that would expand instantly in an auto crash to cushion its occupants. The group suggested that equal or better safety could be provided at much cheaper cost by safety harnesses.

Double Standard

The committee registered fervent disapproval of what it believes is a double standard in the auto-pollution law it is seeking to have modified.

"The 1970 Clean Air Act amendments," the report said, "require that stationary pollutants be controlled by application of the best available technology, taking into account the cost of achieving such control."

Mobile sources, on the other hand, are required to reduce their pollutant emissions by a specific minimum percentage by certain deadlines, regardless of cost.

Relative Effects

"This difference in legislative treatment," the report continued, "does not appear to have any relationship to the relative effects of stationary and mobile sources on the health and welfare of the country, as measured by the economic costs of damages attributable to the different pollutant sources."

The report drew immediate criticism from Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D. Maine, author of the Clean Air Act, which sets forth the auto-pollution standards. The presidential candidate issued a statement saying that the report went along with the attack on the legislation by the Big Three auto makers.

"The report serves big business," Sen. Muskie contended. "It puts the interests of the

board rooms ahead of those of Main Street."

The report also was assailed by Ralph Nader, the consumer rights' advocate. He called it a "sellout" to the auto interests and a "mockery of scientific integrity and competence."

On the other hand, the president of the Ford Motor Co., Lee A. Iacocca, had words of praise, saying:

"The government report on the costly effects of federal regulations on the pocketbook of U.S. auto buyers and users can be the best news the public has had in years."

He discounted defense needs for chrome ore as a reason for resuming trade with Rhodesia. The first shipment, he said, will probably be processed into stainless steel for kitchen utensils and other consumer goods.

Kennedy Opposes Trade

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP)—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass., said today the ship will unload "a tremendous cargo of American discredit."

Under a Senate amendment last September, Sen. Kennedy said, the United States could not trade with Rhodesia until the United Nations broke a UN ban on trade with a nation where 200,000 whites dominate the lives of five million blacks.

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Refuses Clearance to Fulbright Unit

State Dept. Bars Peace Talk Study

By Murray Marder

WASHINGTON, March 20 (WP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee has not a flat refusal from the Nixon administration for security clearance of an analysis of Vietnam negotiations between 1964 and 1968.

In a letter to the committee, the State Department contended that the committee's intended staff report, based on four unpublished volumes of the 47-volume Pentagon papers, "could harm" present diplomatic efforts in the Indochina conflict.

The title of the suppressed report clearly suggests its contents: "Negotiations, 1964-1968: The Halfhearted Search for Peace in Vietnam."

Committee staff members are continuing negotiations with the State Department to seek partial clearance of the report. One argument they are using is that President Nixon on Jan. 25 unilaterally declassified information on a dozen secret meetings between presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger and North Vietnamese negotiators in Paris.

The committee, headed by Sen. J. William Fulbright, D. Ark., made public yesterday the first of a series of its staff analyses of the Pentagon papers. This non-sensitive report, entitled "Vietnam Commitments, 1961," by staff researcher Ann L. Hollick, is a much briefer study of 12 pages, plus 28 pages of documents previously available publicly.

Even so, there are several security deletions because the text used was the version published by the Government Printing Office, although the deleted material, on intelligence operations, was printed in newspapers last summer.

Kennedy Years

Sen. Fulbright said the published report on 1961 commitments underscores the "unprecedented" extent to which the executive branch misled both Congress and the public in "policies and decisions of the first year of the Kennedy administration, which significantly deepened the U.S. military involvement in the Vietnam war."

This staff study emphasizes that "it was United States officials who first broached the subject of a bilateral treaty (with South Vietnam) and United States officials who pressed for a direct military involvement in Vietnam."

Although news of the administration's consideration of combat troops did reach the public by means of leaks to the press, neither Congress nor the public was made aware of the intergov-

ernmental discussions regarding a bilateral treaty.

The report also focuses attention on a 1961 recommendation by Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, then President Kennedy's military adviser, to send a 6,000 to 8,000-man U.S. military task force into South Vietnam "under the guise of performing flood-relief work."

That was first disclosed in press accounts last summer.

The treaty never materialized, nor did the Kennedy administration send the troops Gen. Taylor recommended. "Had one or both of these measures been carried out at that time," the report notes in retrospect, "a greatly increased national commitment to Vietnam would have resulted" much earlier.

During the Johnson administration U.S. troops reached over a half-million men.

Disclosure Opposed

Refusal to declassify the committee staff's more sensitive report on negotiations was expressed in a letter dated March 9 by David M. Abshire, assistant secretary of state for congressional relations, to Sen. Fulbright.

Mr. Abshire noted that the intended report did contain "partial information relating to some of these secret negotiating channels" that "appeared in public media." But, he said, "it is the department's view that the substance of these volumes should remain classified." The letter continued:

"To disclose these secret channels and official communications relating to them would constitute a unilateral violation of confidentiality in diplomatic intercourse without which the diplomatic process cannot function effectively."

"Moreover, such disclosure could harm and possibly preclude future use of these and other channels in our continuing efforts to deal with the issues of the Indochina conflict, including that of our prisoners of war."

Mr. Abshire, in a postscript, expressed regret "that we cannot concur with your request," realizing "the diligent and extremely capable efforts of the professional staff" in preparing the report.

The reference in the suppressed report to "halfhearted search for peace" is understood to refer to efforts on both sides of the bargaining, American and South Vietnamese on one side, and North Vietnamese and Viet Cong on the other.

Published portions of the Pentagon papers have shown that the Communist side often was reluctant to have its search for negotiations succeed when the allied military position was weak. The unclassified report presumably also deals with Communist reluctance to negotiate.

Three Flee to West

ESCHWEGE, Germany, March 20 (UPI)—Two East German soldiers, accompanied by a 19-year-old girl, came safely across the mine-infested demarcation line to the West Saturday night. West German customs police said today.

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Mustard on the Mutton

It is said that President Pompidou, explaining to Prime Minister Heath why there would be a French referendum on the enlargement of the Common Market, remarked: "In France, people take mustard with mutton." As an expression of the familiar truth that there is no disputing national political tastes, this is colorful. But Mr. Heath, who is trying to convince the British to eat their mutton with a quite different sauce—purely parliamentary—must have wondered whether it was altogether necessary to display this plebeian mustard across the Channel.

By the same token, there are Democratic leaders in the United States, confronting their party's plethora of presidential aspirants and the variety of means of testing them before the public, who must sigh a little in secret for the bland, simple, political diet offered, for example, in the Polish elections. In Poland, three parties and a very large number of candidates were neatly compressed within a national unity front, which left the main issue of Sunday's elections in very little doubt.

It is to be noted that the substance of the political diet being presented to all of these peoples—France, Britain, the United States and even Poland—is supposed to be the same mutton. That is, they are being given some form of democracy, some means of expressing the popular will. The British kind has evolved from the medieval king in council. The French form has strong Napoleonic overtones. The Polish brand is a cross-breeding between the old parliamentarism and the more recent dictatorship of the proletariat, and there is hope that, next time around, parliamentarism will be strengthened.

As for the United States, its mixture of referendum and caucus, primary and convention, public opinion poll and promotional campaign, utilizes almost every political device the mind of man has conceived.

Which of these gives most effective expression to a truly national will? The British will emphasize the responsibility of the elected member of the House of Commons. The French will say that they put issues as well as men before the electorate. The Poles will point to the fact that 97 percent of their voters exercised the franchise. The Americans? Well, they have been experimenting with the uses and abuses of popular sovereignty since the colonists first assembled, as elected legislators or in town meeting. Across the 50 states, there are those who like mustard with their mutton, and those who prefer mint sauce. Some, in fact, can't stomach mutton, and are voracious in demands, not only for a different sauce but a different meat. But in the end, they will be presented with two real choices on the table d'hôte, and will either feast or go without.

Each nation to its taste—but the bill of fare is not always drawn up by those who are to consume the meal. The United States can at least say that it is less inhibited than most countries by habit, that it is willing to experiment with new cuisines, and that it makes a real effort to have the meal's content chosen by the diner, rather than the chef. If this does not always occur, or if the entrees that emerge are sometimes flavorless or even indigestible—there is the next meal to be anticipated. It might—just might—suit the epicures and plain folks alike.

ITT Case: Playing Games With People

It is probably only a matter of time before Ron Ziegler or Dr. Viktor Liska or Sen. Hugh Scott or some other self-appointed spokesman for ITT reveals to us breathlessly that Mrs. Dita Beard is in reality Amelia Earhart. Or that Harold Geneen of ITT is actually a 101-year-old Sioux warrior named Little Big Mouth and that the celebrated Beard memorandum is nothing more than a fragment of his autobiography filched from the files of an editor at McGraw-Hill. You have to wonder, when you reflect upon the record of this case, what these people take us for, with their paper shredders and scatter-shot counterattacks and glib denials, and recurrent need to have their memories "refreshed." And, beyond that, you have to wonder what it is that they are so frightened of.

It is this last question that puzzles us the most, for the text of the memorandum which was attributed to Mrs. Beard by Jack Anderson was available for inspection three weeks ago, when the ITT story first broke; it appeared in this newspaper and others at the time. So it doesn't matter whether the version that Mr. Anderson's assistant Britt Hume showed to Mrs. Beard was the same as the one ultimately published because she could see what he had published.

If it is a "forgery" and a "fraud" and a "hoax" now, it was all those things then, and she could have saved herself and a lot of other people a great deal of trouble by saying so at the start.

Instead, according to Mr. Anderson, she twice confirmed its authenticity; and according to Dr. Liska she told him only that she was "upset" when she wrote it. Instead, ITT sent for the paper shredders and told Mrs. Beard, by her account, to "take a vacation," to "get lost," and there then began the first, frantic effort to destroy her reputation and reliability by trying to make her out to be "disturbed" and "irrational" and given to drink "excessively."

Meanwhile the White House has embarked on an almost panicky—and exceedingly clumsy—campaign against Mr. Anderson for irresponsibility, and the press in general for unfairness, and the Democrats for taking partisan joy in pursuing this affair.

Why? And why, for that matter, did Mr. Richard Kleindienst feel obliged to ask for a reopening of the hearings on his nomination to be attorney general, even though Mrs. Beard's memorandum nowhere mentions his name or raises any questions bearing on his fitness for that job.

Surely all this is an excessive response to a memorandum whose author is first pictured as totally unreliable and which is then presented as a "fraud," and one explanation for it may be that the administration and ITT, in their shared contempt for public

sensibilities, greatly overestimated the ease with which they would be able to put the ITT affair to rest. Discredit Mrs. Beard, they apparently reasoned, and that would be the end of it. When it wasn't, attention was turned to Mr. Anderson and the press and now the memorandum itself, and that hasn't so far succeeded—and should in no way be allowed to—for the simple reason that Mrs. Beard's memorandum has long since ceased to be anything more than incidental to the ITT affair. It was essential, of course, in the sense that it brought the subject up. But the bulk of its substance, which has to do with ITT's contribution to the Republican party convention this summer in San Diego, has been amply documented elsewhere. Its passing reference to the ITT antitrust case—"I am convinced... that our noble commitment has gone a long way toward our negotiations on the mergers eventually coming out as (Mr. Geneen) wants them"—is an expression of a personal opinion, rather than an assertion of a deal. And the wholly unsubstantiated observation that "(Attorney General) Mitchell is definitely helping us," which is the only other hint of a relationship between the contribution and the out-of-court settlement of the ITT antitrust case, is hardly an important piece of evidence.

In short, the Dita Beard story is a sideshow, and always has been, however much the administration would have us believe it to be the main event. What matters in the ITT affair is that a great corporation thought it entirely proper to agree to bankroll the Republican convention at precisely the time it was seeking to negotiate a favorable settlement of its anti-trust case with a Republican administration, and that it won the settlement it wanted; that a lot of people high up in the administration, if not Mr. Mitchell, were "definitely helping" ITT to plead its case more effectively, including Mr. Kleindienst, who had categorically denied having had anything to do with it; that the White House was thoroughly involved in a process which succeeded in turning the antitrust division away from its declared purpose of seeking a Supreme Court ruling on the case; that Mr. Mitchell's word has been directly contradicted by the lieutenant governor of California.

This much, and more, has already been recorded—without benefit of Mrs. Dita Beard—and quite obviously there is more to be known. For the Senate Judiciary Committee not to press on would be to leave unanswered the question of what there is in the ITT affair for the administration and ITT and the Republicans in Congress to be frightened of, or whether, in fact, there is anything these people need to be so fearful about.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Seventy-Five Years Ago

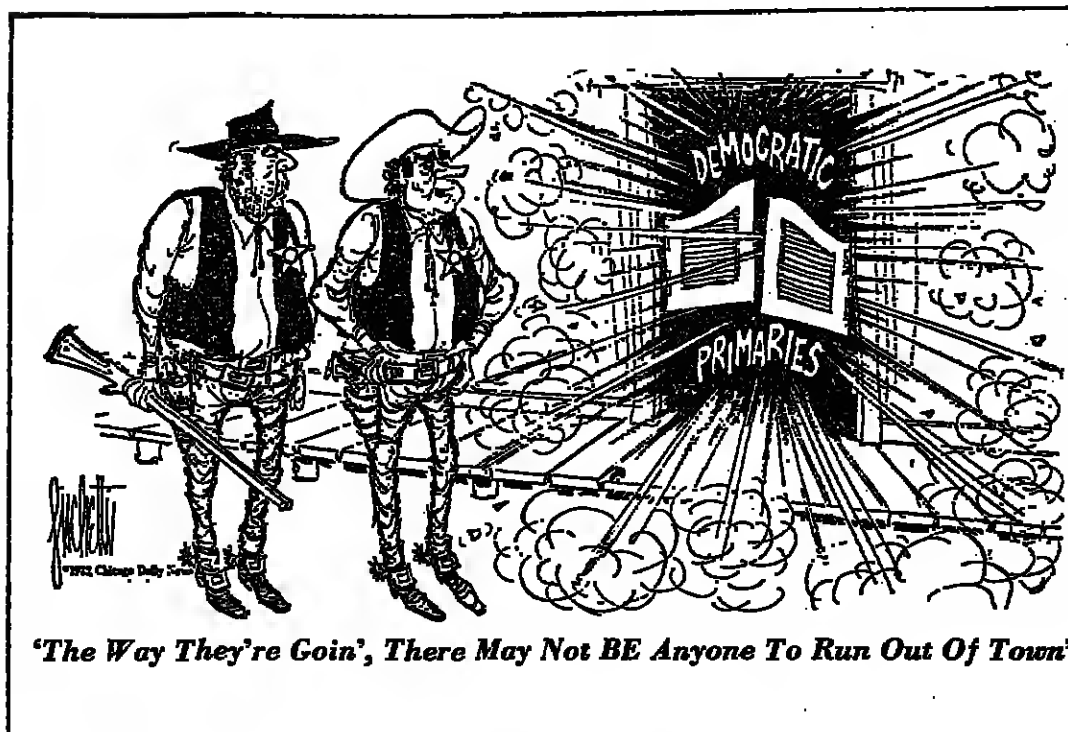
March 21, 1897

ST. PETERSBURG—Some details have reached here of the recent outbreak of anti-Semitic feeling among the peasants in the government of Kiev. The seat of the outbreak was at Shpolia where the attackers split into two parties one of which pillaged the shops, throwing the goods into the streets and burning them. The second group entered the houses and there broke everything they could lay their hands on. Even the synagogues were ruined. It was only when the Cossacks arrived that the plundering ceased.

Fifty Years Ago

March 21, 1922

WASHINGTON—President Harding has issued orders recalling all the American forces now remaining on the Rhine as the Army of Occupation. This means that after more than three years' service, the khaki forces of the United States scattered along the famous German river are to start homeward, and not an armed American will be left in Europe within a few weeks. The decision caused some surprise in Paris last night as it had been rather expected that progressive reduction would continue for some time to come.



'The Way They're Goin', There May Not BE Anyone To Run Out Of Town'

Young China

By Joseph Kraft

PEKING—"How you gonna keep 'em down on the farm after they've seen Peking?" I asked a young woman who had come up from the countryside to be a student at Tsinghua University here in Peking. She didn't understand the question, though I had been talking with her and some students and professors for an hour about the contrast between rural China and the softer life of the cities.

So I elaborated at some length, going so far as to sing a refrain from the famous old song about "Peking." But only after a professor who had understood the question very well at the beginning explained it to her in detail did she respond. Then she said: "I've never heard of a song like that. But if somebody comes from the countryside to visit Peking and doesn't want to go back to the countryside, that means he has changed in a bad way."

'Cultural Evening'

A couple of days earlier I went to what the Chinese call a cultural evening that featured performances by boys and girls ranging in age from 12 to 15. A fetching girl came on stage, and sang the following words: "I am the little red soldier of Chairman Mao, and when I grow up I want to be a worker or a peasant or a soldier and serve the broad masses."

A few sids thereafter a group of boys dressed in blue trousers and white blouses came on stage carrying hammers, saws and planes and making the motions of using them. They sang a song that included the following lines: "Chairman Mao tells us not only to study in the classroom but also to do manual work. Chairman Mao teaches us should be humble."

In Nanking earlier I was taken to a militia exercise. Apart from a women's unit and a workers' unit, the assemblage included a unit of boys and girls aged from six to 10.

The youngsters fired rifles with fixed bayonets at targets over one hundred yards away. They set up mortars and fired them at more distant targets. Most of their shots were direct hits.

"That's not a very peaceful scene," I said to the local militia leader, pointing to the young people. He said: "We have to be prepared."

In Nanking I also visited a lake where a group of young people were sporting in rowboats. I hailed a bunch of boys, and began asking them questions through my interpreter. I asked first what they wanted to be when they grew up.

One said: "I want to serve the motherland as a worker, a peasant or a soldier. I would like to join the army, but so many want to join the army that it is not certain. Still I will be glad to do whatever I am called to do."

"Had they heard of the Nixon visit?" Yes. Through both the newspapers and the radio. What did they think of it?

The boy parroted word for word lines I had heard all over China: "It is a positive move. It helps relations between the people of China and the people of America. That is good because the Chinese people are a great people and the American people are a great people."

In a small village several hundred miles from Peking I visited the local school, and sat in on a course in Marxism-Leninism given to 17-year-olds. They were studying "The Anti-Dühring," a pamphlet written by Marx's sidekick Friedrich Engels against the anti-Marxist German philosopher Eugen Dühring.

I asked one of the boys in the class if he could tell me who Dühring was. He couldn't. I asked the teacher. He said: "We're only reading extracts from the pamphlet."

When I persisted further, he identified Dühring by likening him to the former Chinese leader ousted by Mao in the Cultural Revolution. He said: "Dühring was a Ku Shao-chi-type character who lived at the time of Karl Marx."

Perhaps the most impressive young person I have met in China is a 17-year-old girl who is the leader of a small group that makes transformers in a neighborhood factory outside Peking. She is articulate, intelligent, and seems to manage without any strain half a dozen people much older than she is.

No Romance

I asked her how she felt about the revolutionary operas that comprise the main cultural fare in China, and why it was that there were no boy-girl exchanges, no romantic angles, in the operas. She said:

"The operas all have very high ideals, which is important for young people. Love stories, of course, are part of life. It is all right to think about them. But they do not deserve a high place. Priority goes to building up the country. So love stories shouldn't be in an opera which expresses what is ideal and lofty."

It is not for me to comment in detail on these sentiments. Obviously they contain much rhetoric plus some good elements, and some qualities that may not be so good. But there is one point nobody can contest. For better or worse, the disciplined self-abnegation that young people in China affect is a far cry from the adolescent characteristics of young people in the United States. An enormous gap separates the coming generations in the two countries, and it can be closed only by long years of patient effort on both sides.

A Moment of Belief

By Anthony Lewis

CHAMPAIGN, Ill.—The night of President Nixon's speech on busing, Sen. George McGovern was here at the University of Illinois, speaking to nearly 3,000 students jammed into the auditorium. Just before 9 o'clock he said he thought everyone should hear the President. A small television set was brought on stage, and a microphone held up to it so the sound came over the loud-speaker system.

When the President finished, McGovern switched off the set and went to the rostrum. "What we have just witnessed," he said, "is a collapse of moral and political leadership by the President: A total surrender to Wallaceism and the demagoguery it represents."

"He has talked for years about law and order. What he has asked Congress to do now is to defy the courts and defy the Constitution. This course will doubtless be welcomed by many frightened people, but it represents a back-door, sneak attack on the Constitution of the United States."

Electric Response

For perhaps five or 10 minutes, McGovern spoke about the issues posed by the Nixon address. The response in that hall was electric. Of course, it was a sympathetic audience, but even the most detached observers were impressed by what George McGovern was doing: his passion, his articulation, his courage.

Letters

Two Irelands

The belief in a united Ireland as a just solution to the Ulster Crisis is fallacious on two counts:

Firstly, it assumes that in the past there was once a united Irish nation, and that this unity was subsequently destroyed by British interference, the argument runs, and Ireland will eventually settle down in unity again. In fact, there is no such historical precedent for a united Ireland.

Secondly, it assumes that it is proper for political boundaries to conform with geographic boundaries. It is sometimes argued that because Ireland is geographically a place, it is inevitable that it should be a single political unit. But the world is full of political units whose separation from others seems silly on geographic grounds—Portugal and Spain, the United States and Canada. Why should Ireland not be one of these cases? What matters is the sense of identity of the people on the spot, the very stuff of political allegiance. Who can deny that there are in Ulster a million people who feel themselves to be British? So as the feeling persists among them, Ireland will not be united, and in terms of the principle of self-determination it should not be united.

KENNETH L. HUNTER, London.

Like a Sen. Should

Whatever the validity of Sen. Fulbright's views on Radio Free

Europe and Radio Liberty, a man of his intellectual eminence should surely be able to avoid vulgar solecisms in expressing them.

As quoted by The Washington Post (CET March 18), the senator commits the offense of using "like" as a conjunction: "...people around the world will act like we want them to act..."

Does the senator know no better? Or is this the sort of tribute a Rhodes scholar and founder of the Fulbright Scholarship program must pay to his Arkansas constituents?

KENNEDY WELLS, Nacka, Sweden.

Mideast Solution

Your editorial (CET March 17) was certainly a welcome breath of air into the Mideast conflict. Let Israel give up the West Bank which Jordan invaded against the UN Palestine proposal of 1948 and where an Arab Palestine was first declared: let Israel abandon Jerusalem once again to Jordanian desecration of Jewish holy places; let it turn the other cheek to Jordan's invasion of Israel in June, 1967, after Israel pleaded with it to remain neutral in the Six Day War. And finally, let Israel give Jordan, in price of its peaceful and cooperative attitude for the past thirty-four years, Haifa and the Gaza Strip which Jordan never held. As you say, a touch of common sense is all that is needed in the Mideast.

DANIEL SPICHHANDLER, Paris.

Bernard Levin From London:

After 13 years in the hot seat, Trevelyan retired not long ago—it is said he did so in canny anticipation of the trouble any censor was to face with some of the films being made these days...

LONDON.—There is an amazing row going on at the moment over the film censor. The British film censor, I should explain, is in effect an official of the film industry itself; his function is to classify all films due to be exhibited in Britain into categories which are roughly of those films suitable for anyone to see, those which children should see only if accompanied by an adult, those which children should not see in any circumstances, and those which nobody at all should see (these last being the ones he refuses any a certificate to). The censor, however, has no legal powers, and his classification has no binding effect and cannot be enforced. Until recently, however, what has happened has almost always been that the municipal authorities (some 60 of them throughout the country), who do have the power to compel cinema exhibitors to respect the censor's classifications, and to ban from showing films he has refused to license, have automatically followed his recommendations.

From time to time, there have been grumbles about the system from film makers who have felt it to be unduly constraining, but on the whole there has been agreement that the system works

pretty well, largely because in many years the censor, John Trevelyan, wisely kept in step with the development of the cinema and of public taste, and widened his horizons accordingly. Lately, he accepted almost entirely the revolution in sexual attitudes that the modern cinema had undergone, and banned almost nothing except films with an exceptionally high proportion of exceptionally outrageous violence.

Enter Murphy

But Trevelyan, after 13 years in the hot seat, retired not long ago—it is said that he did so in canny anticipation of the trouble any censor was about to face with some of the films being made these days—and his successor, Stephen Murphy, has been in hot water almost from the moment he picked up the scissors.

The first clue that something had gone wrong came from the municipal authorities. Hitherto, as I have said, they were almost always content to accept the censor's classification; on very rare occasions they might override his decisions, but almost invariably in the direction of more, not less, liberalism (Mark Brando's "The Wild Ones," barred by the censor, was licensed by the London County Council). Now, however, up and down the country more and more local authorities are taking their own line, and officials are solemnly spending hours every week seeing films and licensing them (or refusing to license them) accordingly. And as it is inevitable in such a situation, there is a vast and hugely confusing difference between attitudes in different parts of the country. In Southern, for instance (a once-popular, now fading, seaside resort), a number of films, including "The Devils," have been banned outright after being passed by the censor; in Berkshire, a county not previously noted for any particular cultural attitude, no fewer than 17 films refused a license by the censor have been given the go-ahead.

On the whole, however, as you might expect, the general tendency has been for the waverers to carry the day. But the waverers have been finding some curious allies, and the censor likewise. For instance, one exhibitor known for putting on serious films of high cultural content and also money-spinners with a decidedly gay flavor recently came out with an astonishing blast at the censor for being too lax, and a demand that he should resign. Whereupon, the even more astonishing sight was seen of a group of film-makers some of them carrying the most impeccably progressive credentials, defending the censor and praising his usefulness.

Row Has Started

The row started, incidentally, when Mr. Murphy licensed, in quick succession, Sam Peckinpah's "Straw Dogs" and Stanley Kubrick's "A Clockwork Orange," but it would have broken out sooner or later anyway. For while many people in and around the film business have been envying the theater, where the censor was abolished entirely some three years ago, a backlash has been quietly building up, and is now doing so rapidly. (Not only of course, over the cinema, but also over books and magazines.) The battle is taking place on the ground of violence; but a lot of those fighting for more, or tighter, censorship are using violence as a stalking-horse for their real target: sexual explicitness.

The question we have to ask is: Are we watching, or about to watch, the pendulum swing back away from the greater freedom to act and write and publish what we please? I think we probably are; and if so, we are in for a very merry time indeed, with the re-fighting of wars widely believed to have long since ended. The shots at the hapless film censor are beginning to look like those at Fort Sumter.

News Analysis

Allende, Chilean Congress Face Crisis on Amendment

By Lewis H. Duguid

SANTIAGO, March 20 (WP).—President Salvador Allende's efforts to bring socialism to Chile by every legal means, and the determination of the opposition Congress to impede him, have produced a grave constitutional crisis.

Only a major compromise between the ruling Marxists and the opposition Christian Democrats is likely to avoid a confrontation, which Mr. Allende has said could produce civil war.

The issues are profound. Even if a compromise is achieved, there is a question of whether Mr. Allende has reached the end of

executive powers that he can use to establish socialism without the aid of Congress.

At issue is a constitutional amendment passed by the Christian Democrats and the conservative National party, which together hold majorities in both houses.

The amendment, now before the president, would prohibit executive take-over of private enterprises without congressional consent, and it would retroactively invalidate many of Mr. Allende's crucial purchases of banks and industries.

Broad Interpretation

In some cases, these take-overs were accomplished through broad interpretation of statutes passed years ago for other purposes. The take-along with the nationalization of copper that did have parliamentary approval, constitute the only major structural changes since Mr. Allende took office in late 1970.

In Chile, the constitution can be amended almost as easily as a bill can be passed. Perhaps because of this flexibility, problems of interpretation seldom arose in the past.

But under the previous administration of Eduardo Frei, a Christian Democrat, Congress amended the constitution in two critical ways to increase executive authority.

A constitutional tribunal was established to mediate conflicts of interpretation, and the president was given the power of calling a plebiscite if he was blocked on a constitutional reform.

These changes took effect when Mr. Allende entered office. With the bitter division of the country over his Marxist program, the chances of a plebiscite became a topic that was as widely discussed as soccer or the lottery.

Recent by-elections in which Mr. Allende's Popular Unity coalition was defeated have convinced all of the opposition and much of the government that he might well lose a plebiscite. Mr. Allende, who was elected with 36 percent of the vote in a three-way race, has said he would resign if he lost such a vote.

By next Wednesday, Mr. Allende must return the Christian Democrats' amendment on take-overs to Congress. He cannot veto it, but he can veto parts of it in a way that might make it acceptable to him.

Such use of the form of these partial vetoes is negotiated, it will surely be rejected by Congress. It is here that the language of new procedure of constitutional interpretation may prove inadequate.

What probably will be negotiated in the end is a means of altering the amendment so that most of the expropriations already accomplished will not be overturned.

What the Christian Democratic amendment proposes is to delineate three areas of the economy: state-owned industry, a limited sector of small private holders and a wide sector of worker-owned industries.

Mr. Allende has by all accounts displayed unusual talent for conciliating political conflicts. But he faces consumer unrest because of sporadic shortages and renewed inflation. Perhaps because of the increasingly apparent intransigence of Congress, agitation from the extreme left is on the rise.

The extreme right, sending Mr. Allende's difficulties, is showing as much ingenuity in embarrassing the president as did the Marxists under previous governments.

Tang Dynasty Tombs Said to Yield Treasures

HONG KONG, March 20 (Reuters).—Two Tang dynasty tombs containing well-preserved wall paintings and valuable relics have been excavated in northwest China, the New China News Agency reported.

One of the tombs was said to have been built for the heir apparent Chang Hual, son of the seventh-century empress Wu Tse-tien, while the other was for her grandson, Xi Teh.

More than 100 wall paintings and about 1,000 relics were found in the tombs, excavated recently in Chien Hsien county in Shensi province near the tomb of Empress Wu, the agency said.

UAW Chief Backs Transit Program

WASHINGTON, March 20 (UPI).—Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers Union, has called on the federal government to finance a multibillion-dollar mass transit program to reduce the threat to health and safety posed by the overuse of the automobile in cities.

If more efficient modes of transportation are not developed and constructed, Mr. Woodcock said in testimony prepared for the Senate Commerce Committee, "the automobile will choke our society to death."

Cigarette TV Ads Carbed

BONN, March 20 (Reuters).—Television advertising for cigarettes in West Germany will be stopped at the end of 1972 after a Health Ministry request.



OPEN TO ALL TOURISTS—Jordan families visit shores of Dead Sea for first time in five years. Previously designated a military area, it is being converted to a tourist center.

By Invitation to Peace Talks

Aden Said to Have Lured 40 Rebels to Death

BEIRUT, March 20 (AP).—Forty South Yemeni opposition leaders were invited by the Aden government to reconciliation talks last week and then murdered, the official Saudi Arabian news agency reported today.

It implied that the alleged massacre has increased tension between the North and South Yemen republics to "warlike proportions."

Earlier reports said that the two countries have closed their border and put their armed forces on alert.

The victims, the agency said, belonged to the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen, headed by an Aden labor leader, Abdullah Asmag, and former Premier Abdul Kawi Mekki.

Into Exile

Front leaders went to exile in the neighboring North Yemen republic when Aden achieved independence from Britain in 1967 and became the People's Republic of South Yemen under the Marxist National Liberation Front party.

Mr. Asmag became foreign minister of North Yemen while Mr. Mekki operated the South Yemeni Front's activities from the North Yemen capital of Taiz, according to the Saudi agency.

It said 40 party leaders left Taiz last week for a reconciliation meeting arranged by Aden authorities in the South Yemen border town of Sbeih.

"Shortly after their arrival, a series of mine explosions demolished the big tent in which they were resting and all were killed instantly," said the agency.

The agency did not make clear whether Mr. Asmag and Mr. Mekki were among those killed in Sbeih.

Guerrilla Faction Claims Ouster of Habash as Chief

BEIRUT, March 20 (AP).—A faction of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed today that it had expelled the guerrilla group's leader, George Habash, who founded the front more than 20 years ago.

The statement accused Mr. Habash and another member of the front's Central Committee, Ali Mohsen, of subversive activities and of having adopted positions contrary to Leninist tradition.

But the position of Mr. Habash, 47, a Christian Arab, is not likely to be affected by the move.

Earlier this month, he was re-elected secretary-general of the front and dismissed the dissidents as an insignificant group. He said he hoped it eventually would come to its senses.

The dissidents charged that Mr. Habash and those loyal to him were behind the hijacking of a West German airliner to Aden last month and collected the reported \$5 million ransom.

Egypt to Try 2 Foreigners

CAIRO, March 20 (AP).—Egypt's state prosecutor-general today demanded life in prison and \$2,300 fines each for a Belgian and a Frenchman on charges of spying for Israel. No trial date was set.

A second Belgian, son of the accused Jacques-Pierre Herrant, was released for lack of evidence, an indictment issued by the prosecutor and distributed by the official Middle East News Agency said.

The Frenchman, Jean-Marc Vouaux, 28, is a free-lance journalist and a Sorbonne student. The elder Herrant, 41, is a businessman from Brussels.

The three were arrested last month, accused of having distributed anti-government leaflets.

3-Ton Whale Dies On Sicilian Beach

PALERMO, Sicily, March 20 (UPI).—A three-ton, 23-foot whale died today, two days after running aground on a beach near Palermo.

Fishermen tried in vain to free the whale while thousands of weekend excursionists watched. The fishermen said they would tow the carcass out to sea.

Strike Ended In Shipyards Of El Ferrol

Closed Since March 10 When 2 Died in Riot

EL FERROL, Spain, March 20 (Reuters).—Hundreds of striking workers returned to the state-owned naval shipyards here today after a government threat to impose martial law unless they ended a stoppage over wage claims.

Some 2,500 men, over half of the work force, turned up this morning, and the rest were expected to return on a staggered-shift basis over the next 24 hours.

The yards, which build destroyers for the Spanish Navy, have been closed since March 10, when two men died in clashes with police.

The disturbances were officially blamed on Communist agitators, but in a letter read in parish churches two days after the deaths, El Ferrol's bishop said, "You cannot solve a labor problem by using the word subversion when the problem goes so deep."

Cost of Living

The grievances of the shipyard workers, who are demanding higher wage scales to compensate for a rise in the cost of living in northern Spain, and the action of the police highlighted the crisis in Spanish labor relations.

Many workers are dissatisfied with wage agreements negotiated for them by the government-controlled trade unions and are demanding a greater say in industrial negotiations.

Plastic Junk in Sargasso Sea Reported by Marine Experts

By Elsie Carper

WASHINGTON, March 20 (WP).—Eleven days out of the Canary Islands, Columbus and his crew sighted great patches of seaweed in the Atlantic and in the weeds they found live crabs.

The weeds are still there in the Sargasso Sea and so are the crabs. But something has been added—small bits of plastic, mostly white but some green, blue or red.

The marine biologists from the Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution report in the March 17 issue of Science magazine that the fine nets they were using to gather samples of fish, snails, crabs and shrimp also picked up the plastic.

Most were in the shape of pellets but they could identify a syringe needle, a cigar holder, jewelry and a button snap.

The pieces were brittle, apparently because of the weathering-out of plasticizers, the substances that give flexibility to such materials.

The biologists, Edward J. Carpenter and K. L. Smith Jr., raise the possibility that this could be a source of PCB contamination recently found in plants and animal specimens in the Sargasso Sea.

PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls) are industrial chemicals widely used as plasticizers. Like DDT, they make their way into marine organisms and move up the food chain.

Concentrations have been found in Sargasso seaweed, zooplankton, fish and in the livers of dolphins. The Sargasso Sea is an irregular, oval-shaped area of two

million square miles in the Atlantic between the West Indies and the Azores. Currents, including the Gulf Stream on the western rim, swirl around it. The floating patches of weeds are rich in specimens of marine life.

Mr. Carpenter and Mr. Smith were cruising in the western area of the Sargasso Sea last September and October when their nets brought up the plastic particles. Most of them were small, about an eighth of an inch in diameter. Hydroids and diatoms—polyps and microscopic organisms—were attached to them.

The nets also ran into lumps of petroleum, which dissipated but left black smears.

The source of the particles may have been the dumping of wastes from cities or by cargo and passenger ships, their report suggests. Some of the major shipping lanes from Europe to Central America and the Panama Canal.

The area closest to land was 149 miles from Bermuda and the one closest to the continent was 338 miles southeast of New York.

In a telephone interview, Mr. Carpenter said that he could see particles bobbing in the water about every 10 yards.

"The thing that gets me the most," he said, "is that man has been on earth only a short period of time and plastics have been produced only for about the last 25 years. Finding those things way out in the ocean—it's scary. Man could do something like that."

A Statement from our Chairman of the Board:

During the past year, we at Continental Bank materially enlarged our international facilities.

A branch was opened in Rotterdam and, soon after, a subsidiary was opened in Vienna.

1972 begins a new year. A year which marks the tenth anniversary of our first branch in London.

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We look forward to serving you in 1972.

Donald M. Graham
Chairman of the Board of Directors

A Statement from our Bank:

Consolidated Statement of Condition / DECEMBER 31, 1971

ASSETS	
CASH AND DUE FROM BANKS	\$ 1,406,409,000
SECURITIES:	
United States Treasury Securities	\$ 485,670,000
Obligations of States and Political Subdivisions	1,038,319,000
Other Securities	181,516,000
Trading Account Securities	181,992,000
Total Securities	\$ 1,887,497,000
FEDERAL FUNDS SOLD AND SECURITIES	
Purchased under Agreements to Resell	\$ 10,200,000
LOANS AND DISCOUNTS	5,687,575,000
BANK PREMISES AND EQUIPMENT	40,574,000
CUSTOMERS' LIABILITY ON ACCEPTANCES	247,597,000
OTHER ASSETS	760,483,000
Total Assets	\$10,040,335,000
LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
DEPOSITS:	
Head Office—Demand	\$ 3,194,288,000
Savings	1,096,978,000
Other Time	1,473,303,000
Overseas Branches and Subsidiaries	2,691,736,000
Total Deposits	\$ 8,456,305,000
FEDERAL FUNDS PURCHASED AND SECURITIES	
Sold under Agreements to Repurchase	\$ 345,043,000
LIABILITIES FOR BORROWED MONEY	143,800,000
ACCEPTANCES OUTSTANDING	251,468,000
OTHER LIABILITIES	144,166,000
Total Liabilities	\$ 9,340,782,000
RESERVES ON LOANS	
	\$ 125,639,000
CAPITAL ACCOUNTS	
COMMON STOCK—Par Value \$10.00	
Authorized, Issued and Outstanding 16,864,315 shares	\$ 168,643,000
SURPLUS	314,357,000
UNDIVIDED PROFITS	90,914,000
Total Capital Accounts	\$ 573,914,000
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Capital Accounts	\$10,040,335,000



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Antiques and Gastronomy at A Transplanted Parisian Fair

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, March 20 (UPI)—A trip to the *Foire au Jambon* et *la Brocante* (through March 26) offers a gastronomic as well as a shopping tour of France. The fair, held for many years in Paris on the Boulevard Richard Lenoir, moved to the Ile de France two years ago. The reason, hopes traffic jams. The change is all to the good. The island (about 15 kilometers west of Paris) is in one of the prettiest bends of the Seine, close to a spot that was a favorite with the impressionists. Right now, with plum trees in bloom and weeping willow in leaf, the area has an exhilarating, spring-is-here atmosphere.

Organized by the *Syndicat National des Antiquaires*, the fair is a two-day event which draws 500 exhibitors from all over France. Its good-natured, hearty ambience attracts from 40,000 to 100,000 people, said fair president René Ajaibert. "It depends a great deal on the weather," he remarked. "This fair is not pretentious, but it is great because it offers a cross-section of brocante (junk) antiques from all over France. Professional buyers come from all Europe."

Remains, Practical
Food and junk make a happy pair at the *Foire*. The food counters offer crêpes, served by authentic Bretons in Breton costumes, filled *andouilles* (a very spicy sausage) and hundreds of smoked hams, hanging in the stalls like boulders. Free samples of wine are to be had, but the free beer from the *Kennedy* is really the thing to drink. For people in search of things they know not what, the fair is a great

assortment of the frivolously romantic and severely practical. Prices, on the whole, tend to be lower than at the *Flea Market*; dealers from the French provinces are generally not so expensive as their Parisian counterparts.

Here is a brief look at four of the better stalls. Jacques and Monique Hanotte 018 Rue Popincourt—the fair's best "flea" specialists in French popular arts. They have a shop in La Garde Freinet, near Saint-Tropez and do their buying in nearby villages.

Their humble objects have a primitive, diamond-in-the-rough beauty that makes them ideally suited to stark, modern décor. For example, Mr. Hanotte's great-grandfather's (18th century) was once a *benne*, a wood container slung over a mule's back and used to spread manure. A rough, wood cheese drainer would make an unusual centerpiece.

Trousseau, Too
Two shops down the street, Jane Moutet is selling an assortment of English furniture and old trousseaus—blouses, petticoats, and nightgowns, elaborately hand-stitched, as well as white table bedspreads, costing as little as 150 francs.

Madame Clément, 10 Rue Saint Sébastien, deals in Bayeux porcelain (a blue morning glory pattern) and tiny collector's items. Originally from Luc-sur-Mer, near Cherbourg, Madame Clément has been exhibiting at the fair for 20 years. Her good buys include a 19th-century pearl owl—a bargain for those who know a real owl is fetching \$200 at Tiffany's.

Beyond merchandise, the fair



A doll stands guard at one of the stalls.

offers a direct, happy, human exchange. One of the best informed and most outspoken characters is Maxime Cottet-Dumoulin, who has a massive Buddha-like waistline and lots of panache. A book specialist, Mr. Cottet-Dumoulin

will sell you Alfred de Musset's collected plays (5 francs) or a leather-bound, 1807 edition of Pascal's "Provinciales" (120 francs) with just as much pleasure.

Entrance to the fair is free during the week. There is a 3-franc admission fee on Saturdays and Sundays.

Foresight to Protect the Creative Vision

By Howard Taubman

NEW YORK (UPI)—Despite their belief in the uniqueness of their vision and their work, visual artists, whether famous or struggling, rarely take the formal step of protecting their paintings, drawings and sculptures from copying or reproduction by others.

Failure to copyright is one of the first points stressed in a new book prepared and published under the auspices of the Associated Councils of the Arts, with the cooperation of the Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts and the Art Committee of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York. The book, "The Visual Artist and the Law," which was put together by a group of lawyers, cites as an example the case of the monumental sculpture by Picasso created for the city of Chicago.

Why the Reluctance?

Because of a failure to copyright this work, the book contends, "anyone is free to make miniature reproductions of it on postcards or dress up any other copying technique without the payment of compensation." Speculating on the reasons for

Uncopyrighted
—Picasso's
160-ton
sculpture
in Chicago's
Civic Center.



failure to copyright, the book goes on: "Whether this reluctance is based upon the belief that to do so would be unduly 'commercial,' that it might detract from the beauty of the work or because of ignorance on the part of the artists, the result is the same in every case—loss of rights forever."

"The Visual Artist and the Law," available from the Associated Councils of the Arts, 1564 Broadway, New York, N.Y. (\$9 hardcover, \$4 paperback), is devoted largely to the working artist, but it also deals with laws that concern the art collector, art dealer and authenticator of fine art. In addition to questions of copyright, it covers such subjects as the artist and his gallery, the artist and publisher, studio sales and commissioned works, tax

problems and content and structure of works of art.

According to John H. McFadden, president of the Associated Councils of the Arts, "the need for a publication treating the legal problems of visual artists from both the artists' and lawyers' points of view was first suggested at an ACA conference in 1969."

Franklin Feldman, former chairman of the bar association's art committee, and Paul H. Epstein, president of Volunteer Lawyers for the Arts, helped to organize the team of lawyers that worked on the project.

Residual Rights

One of the most provocative sections of the study is concerned with the *droit de suite*, a right

that, under the laws of many European countries, permits the artist or his estate to share in the incremental value of his work.

"Under this concept," the book explains, "if an artist at an early stage of his career sells a painting for \$200 and years later the work is resold for \$5,000, he would be entitled to receive a portion of the \$4,800 incremental gain."

There is no such law in the United States. However, in the last year a group of lawyers and artists has developed a form entitled "the artist's reserved rights transfer and sales agreement," by which it is suggested that the artist can obtain a *droit de suite* by contract.

The suggested contract requires that when an artist or his gallery sells a work by the artist, the purchaser shall agree that a percentage (15 percent) of the appreciated value would be paid to the artist or his estate. The contract further stipulates that the purchaser and each subsequent purchaser shall insist on a similar contract with the next purchaser. Such an obligation shall continue, it is proposed, for 21 years after the death of the artist and his surviving spouse.

Vatican Organizing Bible Exhibition

VATICAN CITY, March 20 (AP)—The Vatican has announced that it was organizing an exhibition of its manuscripts and fragments of the Bible.

Pope Paul VI will inaugurate the exhibition in the frescoed Sistine Hall of the Vatican Library March 25. It will stay open to the public for one year to mark 1972 as the "Year of the Bible," as proclaimed by UNESCO. The exhibition will include Bibles from the third century on.

Music and Arts Festivals—II

PARIS, March 20 (UPI)—The following is a continuation of the rundown of 1972 festivals of music and the arts throughout Europe. The first installment appeared in the International Herald Tribune issue of March 13.

World Theatre Season, London (April 9-June 3). Visiting companies at the Aldwych this year are the Natal Theatre Workshop, the Huda Expert Company with Lorca's "Yerma," the Greek National Theatre with the Orestes trilogy of Aeschylus, the Eduardo de Filippo Company from Italy, the Kathakali Drama Company of India, and the Star Theatre of Cracow, Poland. (Aldwych Theatre, London.)

Vienna (May 27-June 25). All the theaters, musical organizations and museums join in this massive festival, along with numerous visitors. Karl Böhm conducts a new production of Weber's "Der Freischütz" at the State Opera, the Chamber Opera gives a piece by Dittersdorf, and the Theater an der Wien will be host to Offenbach productions by the Komische Oper of East Berlin and other foreign ensembles. David Oistrakh opens a festival conducting the Vienna Philharmonic in Mozart, and ice, violin and piano competitions will be a new feature of the festival program. Arena 72 will double avant-garde spectacles at the Museum of the 20th Century and elsewhere, while masterpieces from the Hermitage museum of Leningrad will be on view at the Albertina. (Wiener Festwochen, Rathausstrasse 9, or Österreichisches Verkehrsbüro, Fährstrasse 7, Vienna.)

Debussy (June 2-19). Benjamin Britten and his friends. The composer accompanies Ditch Fischer-Dieskau, Peter Paj and Mstislav Rostropovich in a festival, and conducts scenes from "Pauze" by Schumann and performances of his own opera, "The Turn of the Screw," by the English Opera Group, which also will give the first performances of an Gardner's "The Visitors." Otherwise, the program ranges from standard recitals (John Williams, Alfred Brendel et al.) to such things as Anglo-Danish and Elizabethan evenings. In addition, there are a number of extended weekends at the Maitland from late July to mid-September. (Festival Office, Aldburgh, Suffolk IP15 5AX, England.)

Salsburg (June 9-25). "Bach and the 20th Century" is the theme of the 34th festival in the Alsatian capital, with the 20th century being represented mainly by Stravinsky, Webern and Schoenberg. Honorary "King of the Day" is on the program, and visits include the Southwest German Radio Orchestra under Eiji Ohsawa, the organist Heiko Walch, the St. Olaf Choir of Northfield, Minn. (in the B-minor Mass), and harpichordist Zuzana Ruzickova. Preliminary concerts in early May bring David Oistrakh and the BBC Orchestra under Pierre Boulez, carrying out the same theme. (24 Rue de la Mésange, Salsburg, France.)

Lies (June 10-July 5). The world premiere of Albert Huson's "Lystrata" and a new production by Louis Elio of Mozart's "Don Giovanni" are major events. The Cuban National Ballet with Alicia Alonso, the Orchestra de Paris under Lorin Maazel, and with Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, and the Frankfurt Ballet will also be on hand. (Secrariat, Hôtel de Ville, Lyon.)

Holland Festival (June 15-July 9). The 25th festival is spread more than ever through the whole country. The works of Luciano Berio are particularly featured, with, it is hoped, the world premiere of "Amores," conducted by Berio and staged by Luca Ronconi. Other 20th-century composers represented will be Debussy, Krenek, Maderna, Nono and Schoenberg. Visiting ensembles include the Berlin Philharmonic under Karajan, the Bat-Dor Dance Company of Israel, the Ballets Féliz Blaska. The Concertgebouw Orchestra will be conducted by Oistrakh, Gilels, Exilink and Giulini and the Netherlands Opera has productions of Cavalli's "L'Orlando" and Verdi's "Falstaff." (10 Honthorststraat, Amsterdam.)

Festival of the Two Worlds, Spoleto (June 20-July 9). This ancient Umbrian city is the site of lively art, new and old, from the New and Old Worlds. "Mahagonny" by Brecht and Weill and "The Consul" by Menotti (who founded the festival in 1958) are the operas this year. Otherwise, there is the usual rich program in a relaxed atmosphere. The London Royal Ballet the McClain Family Bine Grass Singers and the Neapolitan Singers give an idea of the range involved. (Festival del Due Mondi, Via Margutta 17, 00187, Rome.)

Fêtes Musicales en Touraine, Tours (June 23-July 2). Svetoslav Richter and his friends occupy the medieval Grange de Meslay for two weekends. For the first, this year, it is Richter and the Juillard Quartet. For the second, the Orchestre de Paris under Georg Solti, and Christa Ludwig. (Hôtel de Ville, Tours, France.)

Granada (June 24-July 8). The National Orchestra of Spain, the National Orchestra of the French Radio, Mozart's "Abduction from the Seraglio" and Falla's "Master Peter's Puppet Show," numerous soloists, and a Canto jondo competition. (Palacio de la Madrazo, Calle de los Oficios, Granada, Spain.)

Dobrovnik (July 16-Aug. 25). Yugoslav and foreign music, opera, drama, ballet and folklore in a walled, medieval city on the Adriatic, where the city itself is an outdoor stage. (Caj Sigurte 1, Dobrovnik, Yugoslavia.)

Aix-en-Provence (July 10-31). The opera this year are all revivals from earlier seasons, Mozart's "Don Giovanni" and "Figaro," native son Darius Milhaud's "Les Malheurs d'Orphée" with Stravinsky's "Les Noces," and Debussy's "Pelléas." The Orchestre de Paris plays under Solti and Krips, and its members will give chamber concerts. Recitals and church music also are scheduled. (2 bis, Bd. de la République, Aix-en-Provence.)

Athens (July-September). Mainly for productions of classical Greek drama by the National Theater in the Odeon of Herod Atticus. (Festival Bureau, 1 Voukourestiou Street, Athens.)

Haslemere (July 14-22). Now in its 48th year, this festival offers early instrumental and vocal music in interpretations and with instruments as authentic as possible. Carl Dolmetsch, his family and colleagues range from Al-

binoni and Arne to Vivaldi by way of some familiar and unfamiliar bases. (Haslemere Hall, Haslemere, Surrey, England.)

Verona (July 15-Aug. 24). Open to this northern Italian city's Roman arena is still going strong after more than a half-century. A trio of Verdi works—"Aida," "Ernani" and "A Macché Ball"—will be supplemented by a double bill of Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana" and the ballet "Coppelia." (Ente Spettacoli Lirici, Arena di Verona, Piazza Brà 26, Verona.)

Israel (July 15-Aug. 20). Ranges geographically throughout the country and artistically from dance and theater to classical music and jazz. (Box 39874, 52 Nachlat Benjamin Street, Tel Aviv.)

Nice Jazz Festival (From July 17). The festival proper will be preceded this year, beginning July 13, by the first "Rencontres Internationales de Jazz" for exchanges between delegates from Europe and Africa. (Festival de Jazz, Nice, France.)

Monte Carlo (July 19-Aug. 13). Seven concerts in the courtyard of the Palais Princier by the Orchestre National de l'Opéra de Monte-Carlo, with leading conductors and soloists, are the nucleus of Monaco's artistic summer. This year Markevitch, Ghilini, Schippers and the Menuhins are among those on hand. (2A, Bd. des Moulins, Monte Carlo.)

International Courses for New Music, Darmstadt (July 19-Aug. 6). The summer capital of the avant-garde is back in action after last year's layoff. Besides courses under leading exponents of contemporary music, a number of concerts by visiting ensembles and soloists are open to the public. (Internationale Ferienkurse für Neue Musik, Nieder-Ramstädter Strasse 190, Darmstadt, West Germany.)

Bregenz (July 20-Aug. 20). The stage on Lake Constance offers, weather permitting, Minkler's operetta "The Beggar Student" and Purcell's "Fair Queen." The latter with the participation of the Bucharest Opera ballet. Belini's "La Sonnambula," with Margherita Rinaldi and Luigi Alva, keeps Bregenz's Italian tradition alive, and the Vienna Symphony Orchestra, chamber groups and soloists will perform. (Bregenz, Festspiel, Kornmarktstrasse 6, Bregenz, Austria.)

Salsburg (July 26-Aug. 30). Herbert von Karajan and Jean-Pierre Fouché collaborate on a new production of Mozart's "Marriage of Figaro," while Karl Böhm and Günther Rennert join in one of "Così fan Tutte." The Austrian Radio Symphony and the Staatskapelle of Dresden join the Vienna Philharmonic in the concert hall. David Oistrakh and Svetoslav Richter appear together in a recital. Otherwise there is the usual heavy program of theater—Mozart, matinees, chamber music concerts, recitals and operatic revivals from earlier festivals. (Postfach 140, 5010 Salsburg, Austria.)

—DAVID STEVENS.

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39G	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433G	2700 +
39H	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433H	2700 +
39I	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433I	2700 +
39J	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433J	2700 +
39K	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433K	2700 +
39L	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433L	2700 +
39M	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433M	2700 +
39N	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433N	2700 +
39O	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433O	2700 +
39P	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433P	2700 +
39Q	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433Q	2700 +
39R	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433R	2700 +
39S	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433S	2700 +
39T	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433T	2700 +
39U	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433U	2700 +
39V	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433V	2700 +
39W	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433W	2700 +
39X	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433X	2700 +
39Y	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433Y	2700 +
39Z	Orbis Elev 2	56	491	433Z	2700 +

100	Palms	45	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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24	243	Penwit	2150	61	611	601	25
46	244	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	245	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	246	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	247	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	248	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	249	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	250	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	251	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	252	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	253	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	254	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	255	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	256	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	257	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	258	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	259	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	260	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	261	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	262	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	263	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	264	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	265	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	266	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	267	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	268	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	269	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	270	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	271	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	272	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	273	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	274	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	275	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	276	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	277	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	278	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	279	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	280	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	281	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	282	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	283	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	284	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	285	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	286	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	287	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	288	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	289	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	290	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	291	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	292	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	293	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	294	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	295	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	296	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	297	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25
46	298	Penwit	2150	8	47	47	25

101	PHI	PI	p78.75	2130	112	11272	112	112
104	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
107	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
109	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
110	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
111	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
112	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
113	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
114	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
115	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
116	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
117	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
118	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
119	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
120	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
121	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
122	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
123	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
124	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
125	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
126	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
127	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
128	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
129	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
130	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
131	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
132	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
133	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
134	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
135	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
136	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
137	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
138	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
139	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
140	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
141	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
142	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
143	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
144	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
145	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
146	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
147	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
148	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
149	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
150	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
151	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
152	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
153	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
154	PHI	PI	PI	2130	112	106	66	106
155								

[illegible][illegible]

32%	Rainbow	70	300	394	394	394
48%	Hamp	pd 20		562	562	562
16%			417	417	417	417
19%	Rence Inc.	72	63	239	239	239
16%	Rapid Amer		69	194	20	19
28%	Sou Ap	2-25	3	69	69	69
28	Raybestos-M	1	11	254	254	25
78%	Reynolds		3	11	11	11
39%	Rockwell	.60	356	422	424	416
36%	RCA T	1	297	406	416	404
34	Sec pf d	4	21	954	954	959
26	V(Randing Co)					3

(Continued on next page.)

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Connally Eyes 'Police' System for Payments

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP-DJ). — New international monetary rules should include automatic "disciplinary" measures against countries that run chronic surpluses in their balance of payments, Treasury Secretary John Connally believes.

"I think we have to have as part of this system some type of self-policing method," he said in an interview. A key approach, he has in mind, Mr. Connally believed, would require surplus countries to give up part of their monetary reserves to a central fund from which deficit countries could borrow.

The system would resemble an "excess profits tax," Mr. Connally said. Balance-of-payments surpluses, he noted, mean that one country is having a deficit. The United States has been the major deficit country, and a record outflow of \$10 billion into other countries last year shattered the monetary system.

Special IMF Fund

If a country ran a balance-of-payments surplus for three consecutive years, Mr. Connally suggested, it should have to pay into a special fund at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) an amount equal to one-third or one-half of its surplus.

Deficit countries could borrow against that special fund, he said, the interest-free or at a "very low" interest rate for three years. "This would help them reduce their own payments deficits, and should do so without taking any of their usual rights to borrow from the IMF," the secretary said.

The most fundamental issue yet to be decided by other nations, Mr. Connally said, is "the right to let us have a surplus." They should accept deficits of their own, he argued, through reducing barriers to U.S. goods and diverting resources and employment away from export industries and into domestic social services such as curbing pollution, that would help the U.S. economy by permitting more exports than imports, and allowing nations for investment, defense and other purposes abroad without weakening the dollar's value in foreign-exchange markets.

While expressing confidence in the dollar, Mr. Connally said, "We are not going to let the dollar go down."

Dollar-Glutted IMF Offers U.K. a Way to Repay Debt

WASHINGTON, March 20 (AP-DJ). — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) has worked out a complicated plan to facilitate British loan repayments of about \$1 billion to the fund.

The monetary experts in Washington say that the U.S. and other governments have not agreed to cooperate in the complex international currency "clearing" arrangements envisaged by the IMF.

The problem has arisen because the IMF's dollar holdings are now in excess of 75 percent of the U.S. quota and under the rules the IMF can't accept any further dollar payments. Thus Britain is unable to use its ample dollar reserves for the repayment.

The proposal would have West Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, France and other member countries with creditor positions in the fund absorb dollars held

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Shell Sees Slowing Oil Demand

Shell Oil Holland says the growth of demand for oil in Western Europe over the next decade will be markedly lower than the 12 percent growth over the last 10 years. In addition, the decline in profit per barrel over the last decade will have to be reversed to enable the industry to finance its future activities, it says in its latest staff journal. Though this decline has been offset by productivity gains, it cannot be assumed that the same will be true in the future because of rising costs. This rise, by squeezing profit margins, may make it increasingly difficult to meet future demand, the company says.

Employees Buy Chicago Railroad

The Interstate Commerce Commission has approved the purchase of the Chicago & North Western Railway by a group of the railroad's employees. The commission authorized the group, known as the Northwestern Employees Transportation Corp., to issue up to 300,000 shares of class "A" common stock of \$50 per share and three shares of class "T" common stock of same par value. The ICC said the group will assume Northwestern's obligations and liabilities, which amount to about \$415 million.

Colgate and Kendall Agree to Merge

Colgate-Palmolive and Kendall Co., the Boston maker of textiles and hospital supplies, say they have agreed in principle to merge through an exchange of stock. The proposal, which differs in only minor respects from a Colgate offer last October, provides that each outstanding share of Kendall common be exchanged for one Colgate

common share, each share of Kendall second-preferred stock be exchanged for one Colgate preferred share having similar terms, and that Kendall \$4.50 preferred stock be redeemed. The deal is valued at about \$333 million. The transaction is subject to a provision that Kendall receive the advice of Lehman Bros. that the terms are fair and equitable to Kendall stockholders, and also that Kendall receive satisfactory rulings that the transaction constitutes a tax-free reorganization.

Four-Channel Stereophonic Record

RCA reports it will introduce a four-channel stereophonic phonograph record in May at the same price as its standard two-channel discs. RCA has been working since last year with two Japanese companies to perfect a commercial means of making a record that reproduces four separate channels of sound originating from four microphones and plays them back through four speakers. RCA has collaborated with Victor Co. of Japan, and Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., maker of Panasonic phonographs, to bring the system to market. RCA says it has also developed a four-channel player that it will demonstrate later this year.

BSC to Raise Prices, Go Metric

British Steel Corp. (BSC), says it is increasing iron and steel product prices by an average 4.6 percent, effective from April 2. A spokesman of the state-run company says the increases are expected to raise its annual revenue \$48 million. On the same date BSC will switch from traditional weights and measures to the metric system.

Morgan Seeking Partners In Eurobond Clearing Unit

PARIS, March 20 (UPI). — The running feud between giant Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. of New York and an array of competing institutions over the back office functioning of the Eurobond

BICC Net Up 25.7 Percent During 1971

LONDON, March 20 (AP-DJ). — British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd. pre-tax profit last year rose 25.7 percent to \$27.9 million from the previous year's \$22.1 million.

Announcing this today, the cables and engineering firm said its final dividend will be 5 1/4 pence per share, making a total of 7 3/4 pence for the year, up from 7 pence in 1970.

The company said sales dipped 34.8 percent to \$445 million from the previous year's \$459 million.

Dutch Bank Net Up

AMSTERDAM, March 20 (Reuters). — Algemene Bank Nederland said today net profit increased 38 percent to 73.8 million guilders last year from 55.5 million guilders in 1970.

Revenue showed a 23.2 percent gain, rising to 674 million guilders compared with 547 million the previous year.

The large commercial bank earlier proposed an unchanged dividend of 17 guilders. It also said that rising costs and a shrinking profit-margin indicate distributable net income will be down from last year's level.

Glaxo Group Net Rises

LONDON, March 20 (AP-DJ). — Glaxo Group Ltd., the British pharmaceutical and food manufacturers, said today net profit rose 9.6 percent in the six months ended Dec. 31.

Net profit was \$59 million versus \$53 million in the same period of 1970. Sales rose 4.3 percent to \$537 million compared with \$507 million a year previously.

Glaxo said its interim dividend will be 8 percent, up from the previous 6 percent, with an expected final dividend of 12 percent, making a total of 20 percent versus 19 percent.

U.S. Reports On Alaskan Oil Pipeline

Trans-Canada Route Harms Nature Least

WASHINGTON, March 20 (Reuters). — The Interior Department said today that an oil pipeline from Alaska through Canada would be less damaging to the environment than a proposed trans-Alaska route.

However, the report noted, the proposed trans-Alaska route would be more economical.

The assessment was made in a massive nine-volume report on the environmental impact on the controversial Alaska pipeline proposal.

Oil companies want to construct an 800-mile pipeline from the rich Alaskan North Slope to the warm-water port of Valdez, on the Pacific Coast.

The pipeline, strongly opposed by conservation groups, would carry the equivalent of 2 million barrels of oil a day across one of America's last great wilderness areas.

Tankers Ruled Out

The report ruled out a third alternative—shipment of the oil by ice-breaking tanker—as "probably not feasible at this time because of offshore terminal problems."

A consortium of eight oil companies want to build the pipeline across Alaska.

The report said a trans-Canada natural gas pipeline was almost certain to be established. Running the gas and oil pipelines along a single corridor instead of separate corridors would result in less environmental cost.

Interior Department Under Secretary William Pecora told a press conference that another advantage of a trans-Canada route is that the pipeline would not have to cross a potential earthquake range, thus lessening the chance of spillage.

He warned against any interference that the report favors one proposal over another. "There is no preference," he added.

Company Report

General Mills	
Third Quarter	1971 1970
Revenue (millions)	318.4 285.4
Profits (millions)	11.45 8.73
Per Share	0.50 0.39
Nine Months	
Revenue (millions)	882.7 841.4
Profits (millions)	40.39 33.7
Per Share	1.80 1.52
Jim Walker	
Third Half	1971 1970
Revenue (millions)	359.9 325.1
Profits (millions)	16.5 12.51
Per Share (Diluted)	0.90 0.67

Big Board Prices Fall After Strong Opening

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 20 (NYT). — Some leading glamour stocks suffered big losses on the New York Stock Exchange today while blue-chip issues held to an even keel. The Dow Jones Industrial average, ahead by nearly 5 before noon, gave ground thereafter to finish with a small setback.

The Dow closed 1.73 lower for the session at 941.15. At 11:30 a.m. it got as high as 947.10 but stalled upon reaching the resistance zone around 950 on the stock charts.

The big news—and the big loser—was Bausch & Lomb, the stock whose soft contact lens transformed it into glamour status during the last year. Bausch & Lomb plummeted 20 1/4 to end at 105, its poorest price of the day, and ranked as the second most-heavily traded stock.

This issue, which failed to open for trading last Friday, reacted to the disclosure that first-quarter earnings will be lower than previously expected, as well as to reports that both the Securities & Exchange Commission and the NYSE are looking into

the trading pattern on Thursday, when the optical-goods company skidded 11 3/4 points.

"The bust in a popular stock like Bausch & Lomb—and the continued weakness in Levitz Furniture—turned the glamour list lower and affected the general market," declared one Wall Street broker.

Levitz fell 4 7/8 to 135 1/2, after giving up 14 1/8 points last week. The trading pattern of this stock also is the object of several official investigations. After the final bell, Levitz reported 1972 fiscal-year earnings of \$1.63 a share, compared with the previous year's 87 cents a share.

Losses among other glamour stocks, many of them hit by profit-taking, included: Honeywell, down 3 1/2; Simplicity Pattern, down 2 3/4; Tool Research, off 3 1/4; Walt Disney Productions, off 3 1/8; and Avon Products, down 3 5/8.

King of the Blue Chips

Eastman Kodak, currently the king of the blue chips, scored another high—this time at 117—before closing at 115 1/8 with a gain of 1 7/8. The stock boomed 4 1/2 on Friday, spurred by the company's new line of Pocket Instamatic cameras.

General Motors dipped 1/4 to 83 1/2. General Mills, which reported a higher net in the third quarter, closed unchanged at 47 1/2.

Volume on the Big Board held to a moderate pace of 16.42 million shares, up slightly from the previous 16.04 million.

Meanwhile, the American Stock Exchange and the OTC market took a beating as prices fell sharply in moderate trading.

The exchange's price index dropped 0.17 to 27.89. It was the biggest daily drop in the index since Nov. 23 when it tumbled 0.18. A total of 678 issues declined against 304 advances.

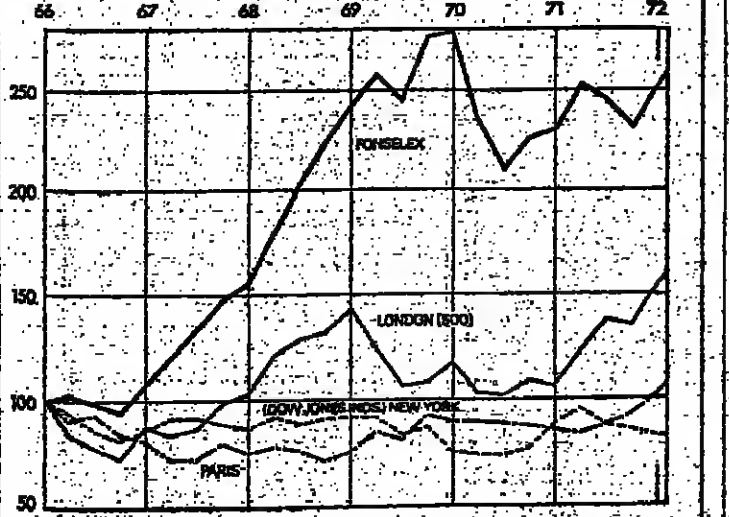
In the counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index dropped 1.28 to 135.65. Of the 2,928 NASDAQ issues traded, 1,016 fell, 551 rose and 1,359 were unchanged.

Turnover on the exchange expanded to 5 million shares from 4.54 million on Friday.

NASDAQ activities included Sterling Homes, 10 1/2, off 2 1/4; National Patent, 49, up 4; South Calif., Edison 27 1/4, up 3/8; and Tele-Communications, 28 3/8 unchanged.

On the bond market government intermediates firmed after the Federal Reserve reportedly came into the market late today buying coupons outright to close up 2/32 to 6 3/32. Corporates drifted lower through the session on a lack of interest, closing 1/8 to 1 1/4 point lower.

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*founded in 1958 by ten large European Banks.

15th	6th	Mega Int Inc	42	14th	14th
27th	27th	MEPA Co	72	74	25th

20	24%	24%	23%	23%	11%	23%	23%	Persons	RM	52	23%	20	20	20
22	8%	9	8%	8%	1%	11%	3%	Pat Fash	24	23	9	9	8	8
3	10%	10%	10%	10%	1%	17%	12%	Palagonia	Cp	25	12%	15	18	18
28	28%	28%	27%	28	1%	6%	5%	Pat PPap	29	61	61	61	61	61
4	20%	20%	19%	19%	1%	8%	5	Pat C	40%	6	6	6	6	6
153	34%	38%	33	36%	1%	23	14%	Peel	ED	25	20	20	20	20

[illegible]

AMERICAN TOBACCO COMPANY LIMITED

Extracts from Mr. R. P. Dobson's Speech at the Annual General Meeting:

I believe we shall again record a moderate increase in the volume of cigarette sales for the year as a whole despite the loss of business in Pakistan and Bangladesh.

When we come to profits from the tobacco business there is a different story. In the United States we should have expected to increase payees by now but have been prevented from doing so by the policy of price restraint. In Germany rising labour and other costs are putting increasing pressure on margins.

Wiggins Teape's United Kingdom business continues to run at a rate of profit well below our expectations. We again expect a modest trading profit from the cosmetics business but it may be less than in 1971.

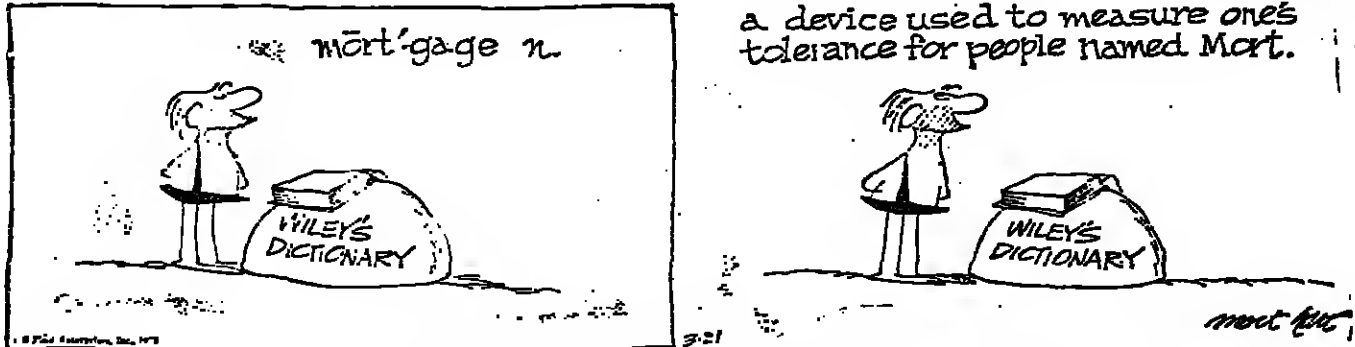
I must expect some further falling off in the Group net

86.6	profit attributable to BAT. in the current year, though I do not expect we shall have any difficulty in maintaining the current rate of dividend without straining our resources.
75.9	
30.3	A considerable proportion of the decline I anticipate relates to adverse movements in exchange rates, over which we have no control. We are an international company and cannot escape the risks, whether financial or political, of operating abroad. Nevertheless, with our tobacco business continuing to grow and our management deeply committed to modern methods and increased efficiency, with the technical and managerial strengths of Wiggins Teape, and with the gradual but steady progress we are making in cosmetics I am satisfied that the disappointing prospects in the short term are only temporary, and I look forward with confidence to the resumption of our historic growth of profits.
Pence	
31.7	
125	
Report of at the on 16 the Sec. S.W.J.	

PEANUTS



B.C.



L.I.L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



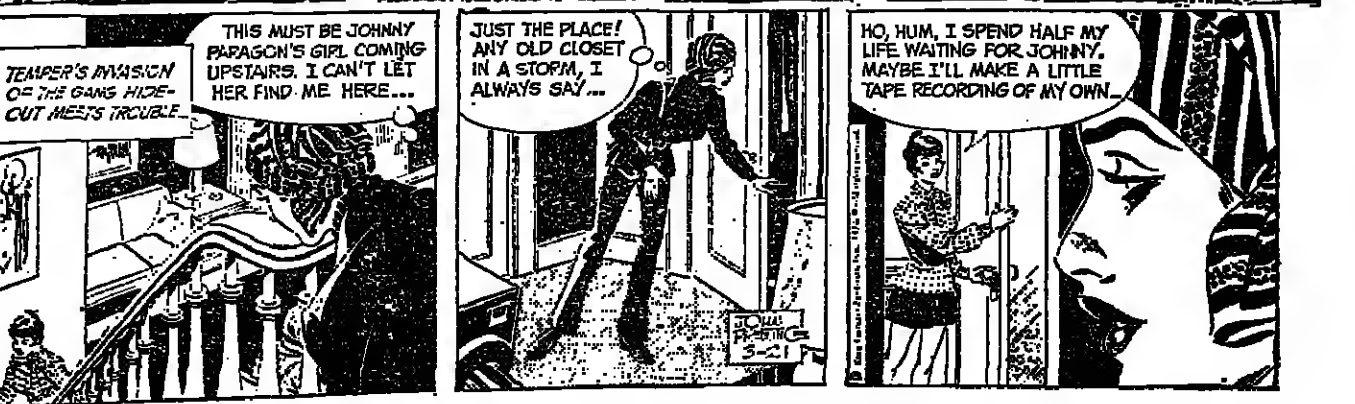
REX MORGAN M.D.



POCO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A player who is considering slam prospects often needs to know the length and strength of his partner's suit. Using standard methods some guesswork is often necessary, but players using the Precision System have a conventional device at their disposal. This demonstrated its worth on the diagrammed deal.

North opened one club, the strong artificial bid in his methods, and received a positive natural response of one spade, promising at least a five-card suit and committing the partnership to game. North's raise to two spades not only showed spade support but also asked South to define the length and strength of his suit.

On this basis South's response would have been three diamonds, but the partnership was using a modification in which two steps showed a six-card suit with no top honor, moving the other responses up one step. So South bid three hearts, and North decided that a grand slam would be a good bet.

North assumed that in seven spades his partner would be able to make six trump tricks, including one heart ruff, six diamond tricks and the club ace. Unfortunately, South's void in diamonds was a hindrance, since it greatly reduced the chance of making six tricks in that suit.

However, West led the diamond four and South made the winning guess by playing the ten from dummy to win the trick. He entered his hand by leading the spade ten to the king and ruffed a heart. When he then led the spade queen and the jack appeared it was an easy matter to overtake with the ace, cash the nine and make the grand slam without the club finesse.

East had not produced the spade jack when he bid South would have had entry problems and would have had to resort unsuccessfully to the club finesse.

Both sides were vulnerable.

The bidding:

South West North East

1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass

2 ♠ Pass 2 ♠ Pass

3 ♠ Pass 3 ♠ Pass

West led the diamond four.

West led the diamond four.

West led the diamond four.

West led the diamond four.

West led the diamond four.

West led the diamond four.

West led the diamond four.

West led the diamond four.

West led the diamond four.

West led the diamond four.

West led the diamond four.

West led the diamond four.

BOOKS

ALL MY FRIENDS ARE GOING TO BE STRANGERS

By Larry McMurtry. Simon & Schuster. 235 pp. \$7.50.

Reviewed by Jim Harrison

WHEN I finished Larry McMurtry's last novel, "Moving On," which was an exhaustingly long fiction centered on the rodeo world, I was very much put off by a peculiar lassitude in the writing. I read the book in a small cabin in Pine Creek, Mont., during a cold rain and was often disturbed by dairy cattle staring in the window. In the mood and texture of the novel, they should have been beef cattle. Then, at several months' past, I discovered—as with McMurtry's previous work, especially "The Last Picture Show"—that I could remember at will nearly every incident in the novel, that the whole book was disturbingly back there in my brain with the rest of my sainted fictional heroes whether I wanted it to be or not, that like it or not McMurtry was incapable of even remotely indifferent fiction.

"All My Friends Are Going to Be Strangers" is a much more powerful demonstration of this "memorable" aspect in McMurtry's work, a quality that is central in terms of esthetics to any good novel. It is simply the viable component that good art sticks and draws us back to life while the bad is easily forgotten. But the new novel is a shorter, more violently energetic book than "Moving On." It is a desperate and intimidating work and you are liable to finish it with relief and then pick it up several days later to see if the man really said what he did.

The novel begins slowly from the viewpoint of a naive young writer, Danny Deck, on the verge of his first success, and you wonder if it's going to be another extension of the portrait of the artist trip. But within a half-dozen chapters it is evident that the opposite is intended, that we are not to share in the ineptly uninteresting neuroticisms of a writer but in the bizarre emergence of a character who is no more coy about art than the plumber down the road. The narrator is so painfully vulnerable and likable in his ruses de passage that McMurtry's development of his character is harrowing in the old, religious sense of the word. Rather than the arch or fey "writer's life," we have a tale that might have been told by an intensely literate, Merle Haggard or a surreal Jimmy Rodgers.

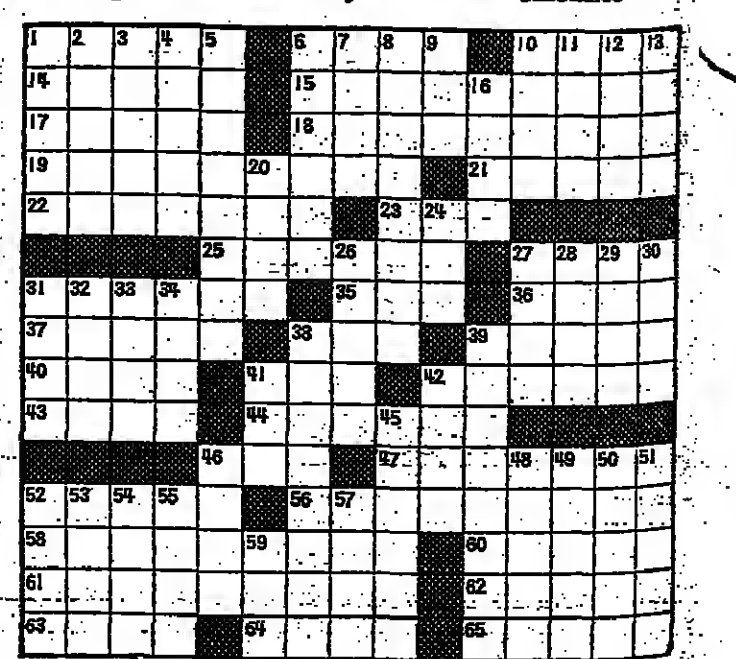
The skeleton of the plot is simple: an extended trip from Texas to California and back to Texas, covering a year's time in which Danny marries a bad woman, breaks up with her and meets a good one who is incapable of healthy love. The narrative to Sally, one of those lambent long-legged beauties of the West, is a horror story. Sally is so bleak, so mentally stingy and torpid one wishes she would break her neck or run off with a balloon salesman. The relationship with Jill, whom Danny meets in Hollywood, has a lunar, ice-cold lyrical quality about it; the lover and the beloved are both burn-out cases in a prolonged unsuspended state of crack-up.

Jim Harrison is the author of a novel, "Wolf," and three collections of poetry.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng

- ACROSS**
- 1 Packs down
 - 6 Means of travel
 - 10 Luxury
 - 14 On—(taking a challenge)
 - 15 Travel arranger
 - 17 Famous traveler
 - 18 Legal removers
 - 19 Feature of
 - 21 Caucasian
 - 22 Meeting
 - 23 Advent Abbr.
 - 25 Sword-shaped
 - 27 Renown
 - 31 Site of a recent visit
 - 35 Man's nickname
 - 36 Kind of curtain
 - 37 Secret Service
 - 38 F.R.I. man, for short
 - 39 Canal in
 - 40 Across
 - 41 Nam or Cong
 - 41 Container
 - 42 Kind of curtain
 - 43 Concerning
 - 44 O.T.R.
 - 46 Wrong Prefix
- DOWN**
- 1 Flavors
 - 2 C'est
 - 3 Baer and Factor
 - 4 Indonesian boats
 - 5 Aware
 - 6 Old Irish
 - 7 Capital
 - 8 Detached
 - 9 Greek letter
 - 10 Austrian river
 - 11 Historic periods
 - 12 Withered
 - 13 Formerly, old style
 - 16 Operatic prince
 - 20 Anna May
 - 24 Word with
 - 26 Concerning
 - 27 Kind of offer
 - 28 Native of Yemas
 - 29 Single Prefix
 - 30 Within Prefix
 - 31 Puerto Rican last
 - 32 Protection
 - 33 Guinea fowl
 - 34 Division word
 - 38 Murals
 - 39 Man with a hoe
 - 41 Where, to
 - 42 Irish king Brian
 - 43 Fook, baby style
 - 44 Spanish hand
 - 45 Growing out
 - 48 Asian range
 - 50 Forum language
 - 51 Tuscan city
 - 52 Content with
 - 53 Ben et al.
 - 54 Inflammation
 - 55 Space agency
 - 57 Pitch
 - 59 Life-giving substance



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

GUZAE

ANDAP

DRAMOR

NAITLE

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

Yesterday's Jumbles: DUSKY FLOOR BIGAMY NUANCE

Answer: Baked before being used in the home—BRICKS.



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

(Answers tomorrow)

American Stock Exchange Trading

1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s, First, High Last, Chg	1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s, First, High Last, Chg	1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s, First, High Last, Chg
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2

Toronto Stocks

High Low Last Chg	High Low Last Chg	High Low Last Chg	High Low Last Chg	High Low Last Chg	High Low Last Chg
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2

Mutual Funds

NEW YORK (AP)	Closing prices on March 20, 1972	NEW YORK (AP)	Closing prices on March 20, 1972	NEW YORK (AP)	Closing prices on March 20, 1972
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2

Montreal Stocks

High Low Last Chg	High Low Last Chg	High Low Last Chg	High Low Last Chg	High Low Last Chg	High Low Last Chg
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2

Market Closed

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was closed yesterday, Monday.

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Dollar Bonds	Midday Indicated Prices	Dollar Bonds	Midday Indicated Prices	Dollar Bonds	Midday Indicated Prices
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2

1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s, First, High Last, Chg	1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s, First, High Last, Chg	1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s, First, High Last, Chg
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23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
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171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
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1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s, First, High Last, Chg	1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s, First, High Last, Chg	1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s, First, High Last, Chg
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171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	171% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2
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1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s, First, High Last, Chg	1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s, First, High Last, Chg	1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s, First, High Last, Chg
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1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s, First, High Last, Chg	1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s, First, High Last, Chg	1971-72 Stocks and High, Low, Div. in \$	Stk. 100s, First, High Last, Chg
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23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2	23% Randox Ex	10 15 15 1/2

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Art Buchwald Presidency, Anyone?

WASHINGTON.—If there is one thing America prides itself on, it's that anyone in this country can grow up and run for President of the United States. Nothing has proved how true this is more than the New Hampshire and Florida primaries. It is quite possible that there are thousands of people who would like to run for the presidency. But there are not many who have the qualifications. Therefore, as a public service, I am pointing the first Presidential Candidate Aptitude Test. If you can pass this test with a score of at least 65, then you are worthy of running for this office as one of the candidates who have announced so far.



Buchwald

Get a pencil, and no cheating, please.

1. You and your wife have been attacked by a hard-hitting, unscrupulous newspaper publisher. You (a) Ignore him and go about your business; (b) Attack him on TV; (c) Cancel your subscription to his paper; (d) Break down and cry in front of his building.

2. You are asked where you stand on the issue of school busing. You reply: (a) My record speaks for itself; (b) I am not for busing or against busing, but for quality education; (c) School children should not become political football; (d) I will support the Constitution of the United States, at least until I am elected President.

3. You are addressing a B'nai B'rith dinner and are asked what you would do about unemployment.

meet in the United States. You reply that you would (a) Give Phantom jets to Israel; (b) Make the Suez Canal an international waterway; (c) Send the Sixth Fleet to Haifa; (d) Attend the wedding of Moshe Dayan.

4. You are asked to speak at a Saint Patrick's Day communion breakfast and the question of Social Security is raised. You suggest: (a) Breaking off all relations with Great Britain; (b) Giving Phantom jets to the IRA; (c) Sending American troops to Belfast; (d) You reveal for the first time that you had an Irish grandmother.

Now for some mathematical problems. You have five minutes to solve each problem.

1. You are trying to raise money for your party to hold its national political convention. A large corporation, which has an important case pending with the Justice Department, offers you \$400,000 to underwrite it. But you need \$800,000. How much would another large corporation, also having trouble with the Justice Department, have to offer you to make up the difference?

2. Your campaign debts include \$1 million owed to the telephone company, \$270,000 to the airlines, \$100,000 to the printer, \$50,000 to your advertising agency, and \$2,000 to your makeup man. How many hundred-dollar-plate tickets would you have to sell to lobbyists to pay off your debts, if you win the presidency? How many years will it take you to pay off the debts if you lose?

Answer the following:

1. Pizza (a) Jewish vote.
2. Sandwiches (a) Youth vote.
3. Tacos (a) Italian vote.
4. Egg foo young (a) German vote.
5. Knishes (a) Mexican vote.
6. Pot (a) Chinese vote.

True or false:

1. It would be impossible to win with a black vice-president.
2. Women have too many physical and psychological problems to be given positions of responsibility.
3. "Hail to the Chief" is the greatest piece of music ever written.
4. There is nothing nicer than having your daughter married in the White House.
5. If I could be President of all the people, I'd rather not be President at all.

Michelin in Spain

PARIS, March 20 (AP).—The 20th revised, up-dated edition of Michelin's red guide to Spain, "Espagne 1972," containing information on 2,470 hotels and restaurants as well as historical ruins, descriptions of principal tourist sites, city maps, and a lexicon in French, Spanish, German and English, goes on sale in bookshops this week. It is available in French only.

In the reading room of the 130-year-old London Library, a member examines a copy of Private Eye, a satirical magazine. Heart of the Library, however, is its venerable collection of 750,000 books. It is also rich in literary traditions.

London Library— Old Friend in Peril

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON (NYT).—Sherlock Holmes advised Watson to go there and get some books. E.M. Forster, in "Two Cheers for Democracy," wrote: "It is not typically English. It is typically civilized."

And one of Aldous Huxley's heroes in the short story "The Gioconda Smile" lamented in his doom that he would never again walk down its obscure narrow lanes, "amidst the dusty perfume of good literature, peering at strange titles, discovering unknown names, exploring the fringes of vast domains of knowledge."

All three were referring to a unique institution, the London Library, one of the world's largest private-subscription libraries, which is confronted with serious financial troubles after serving Britain's leading literary and historical figures for 130 years.

A mention of the place to British scholar or author usually elicits reverence, affection and gratitude. Its shelves are open to members who may wander around and may borrow as many as 15 books for as long as they like.

"We do ask for their return if someone else wants to see them," a librarian explained. "Usually they are back right away. Sometimes we have to get a bit nasty. And in rare cases we'll send someone around to have a knock on the door."

All those who know the library—and it is not widely known even in Britain—are rushing to its aid. Roy Jenkins, the deputy leader of the Labor party and an author, is heading a committee that just announced a campaign to raise about \$1.3 million.

The library is largely supported by the fees paid by its members. Mr. Jenkins said. "There are no government grants. And we do not want to raise the fees because that will freeze out many younger people to whom we attach great importance."

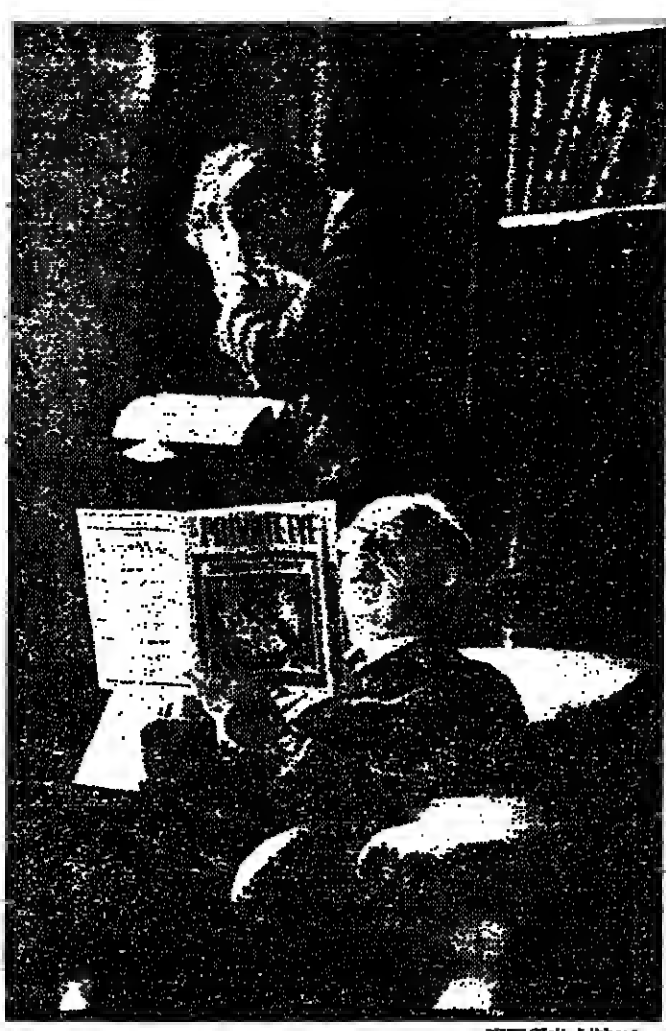
The 5,000 members—there is always room for more—pay about \$50 a year for the privilege of either writing for their books from their homes in the countryside or coming into the three-story Victorian townhouse at No. 14 St. James's Square, in the heart of clubland and not far from Piccadilly.

The atmosphere is informal. There is a red-carpeted reading room with leather chairs, obscure magazines, open stacks and somewhat shabby comfort.

Many of the stacks are surrounded by iron-grille floors, which sometimes were worn down by high heels. The late T.S. Eliot, who, like Thackeray, Dickens, Tennyson, Virginia Woolf and Winston Churchill, found the library indispensable, argued against any change. "This is the London Library, not a lady's powder room," said the American-born poet, who served as its president for 13 years until 1965.

Many members find their greatest pleasure in merely strolling through the stacks, even with the iron-grille floors. All 750,000 books, some dating to the 16th century, are within reach and virtually all are available for loan.

For those outside of London mail orders are promptly filled.



George Bernard Shaw often wrote for help; in the library's files is a postcard from him dated Dec. 12, 1948: "Is there a book in the library on the Elephantine papyrus? George Bernard Shaw."

While many Americans use the library on London visits as full members or under a special arrangement, it does not accept members living in the United States. Stanley Gilliam, the librarian, explained that the books would have to travel by sea and would take too long to come back.

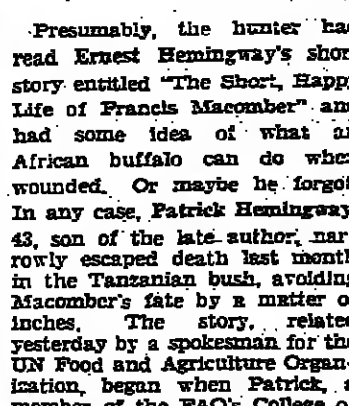
The library was founded in 1841, partly because Thomas Carlyle complained of the trouble involved in using the vast collection in the British Museum. He did not find its reading room comfortable and he bemoaned the rule against borrowing.

With a group of friends he set out to establish an independent library where scholars and students could borrow books in all languages for study at home. The London Library was born in 1841 with 3,000 books.

The library tries to avoid competing with commercial libraries by prohibiting the purchase of English fiction until at least six months after publication. It buys about 8,000 books a year and is running out of space.

Only one room of books remains locked away from the members—a collection of erotic literature. It is closed, the librarians say, solely because shy members hid such works in their briefcases and walked out.

PEOPLE: Hemingway's Son Charged by Buffalo



Patrick Hemingway

Presumably, the hunter had read Ernest Hemingway's short story entitled "The Short, Happy Life of Francis Macomber" and had some idea of what an African buffalo can do when wounded. Or maybe he forgot. In any case, Patrick Hemingway, 43, son of the late author, narrowly escaped death last month in the Tanzanian bush, avoiding Macomber's fate by a matter of inches. The story, related yesterday by a spokesman for the UN Food and Agriculture Organization, began when Patrick, a member of the FAO's College of African Wildlife Management at Moshi, Tanzania, took several students on a final safari before their graduation as game wardens.

The group decided to drive a small herd of buffalo off a pine plantation the animals were damaging by scratching themselves against saplings. Suddenly one student was slightly hurt and one buffalo killed and another wounded when Hemingway and another expert opened fire. Hemingway and Anne Hecker, a West German colleague, followed its blood spoor to finish it off, but gave up the search at nightfall to return to their party.

While they were walking through the bush to a road, the wounded buffalo, a half-ton, slate-gray beast, charged Hemingway, who missed death, the FAO said, only because the animal's horns were deflected when it brushed against a tree. Even at that, one horn hooked Hemingway's rifle sling and the animal, dragging the gun like a trophy for 15 yards, again disappeared into the bush.

possession of the weed in a Hollywood film studio.

... Mrs. Joan Leopold, a 25-year-old Vassar graduate, has become the first American woman ever to be awarded a Rhodes Research fellowship, an honor she has called "a breakthrough." "I look forward to seeing more of my compatriots over here," said Mrs. Leopold, daughter of New York City's Deputy Tax Commissioner Abel Silver, in Oxford University, where she will use her \$15,000 two-year fellowship to complete research on the development of racial theories in the 19th century. Mrs. Leopold was granted on her fourth try for one of the fellowships, instituted at Rhodes Scholarships in 1922 by Cecil Rhodes, the British administrator who carved a "great empire" in southern Africa. Up to now, the only female recipients of the award have been from the Congo, wealth.

Another son of a famous father, actor John D. Barrymore Jr., 39, was arrested Sunday for possession of marijuana on suspicion of possessing marijuana. Police in Van Nuys, Calif., said Barrymore was taken in after his car stalled in the Santa Monica mountains. Cruising patrolmen who spotted the car said the actor was unable to produce identification, a violation of the state Vehicle Code, and during a routine search they found a prescription bottle containing two cigarettes they believed to be marijuana. Barrymore was arrested March 10 on the same charge after he and a friend allegedly were found in

At ceremonies opening a new pub in the Washington Press Club, Ron Ziegler, president, press secretary, was delighted when he threw a dart at a target board designed to relieve the frustrations of businessmen and politicians condemning to each other's company in the election year. His dart struck the name of Nicholas von Hoffman of The Washington Post, described by Ziegler as "the only columnist I don't read." Ron, though, was less pleased when club president, Glen Clark, took dead aim and tossed his dart at the middle of a picture of Richard M. Nixon.

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